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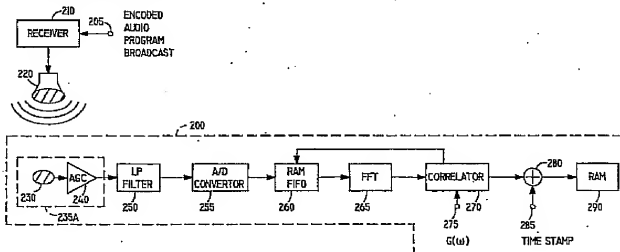
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ENCODING/DECODING BROADCAST OR RECORDED SEGMENTS AND MONITORING AUDIENCE EXPOSURE THERETO



(57) Abstract

Methods and apparatus for encoding and decoding information in broadcast or recorded segment signals are described. In certain embodiments, an audience monitoring system encodes identification information $x(w)$ in the audio signal portion of a broadcast or recorded segment using spread spectrum encoding (100). A personal monitoring device (200) receives an acoustically reproduced version of the broadcast or recorded signal via a microphone (230), decodes the identification information from the audio signal portion despite significant ambient noise and stores (260) this information, automatically providing a diary for the audience member which is later uploaded to a centralized facility. A separate monitoring device (700) decodes additional information from the broadcast signal, which is matched with the audience diary information at the central facility. This monitor (700) may simultaneously send data to the centralized facility using a dial-up telephone line, and receive data from the centralized facility through a signal encoded using a spread spectrum technique and modulated with a broadcast signal from a third-party.

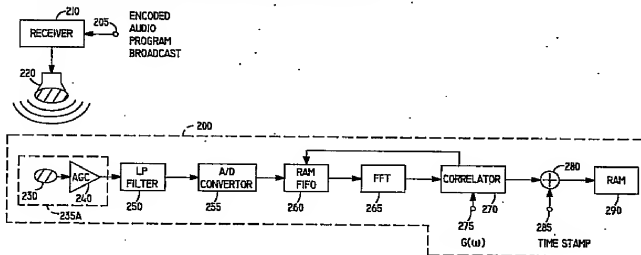
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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ENCODING/DECODING
BROADCAST OR RECORDED SEGMENTS AND
MONITORING AUDIENCE EXPOSURE THERETO

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to encoding and decoding broadcast or recorded segments such as broadcasts transmitted over the air, via cable, satellite or otherwise, and video, music or other works distributed on previously recorded media, as well as monitoring
10 audience exposure to any of the foregoing.

Broadcast segments include live programs, taped programs, commercials and the like. These segments may be aired according to a wide variety of schedules, for example, national coverage, particular geographic
15 coverage or to fill otherwise unreserved programming slots. Furthermore, the scheduled broadcast time may be uniform nationwide or vary according to a broadcaster's local considerations.

There is a need to independently detect when
20 segments, such as commercials, were actually broadcast over a given channel or by a given station.

There is also a need to monitor the audience for broadcast segments because rates charged for broadcast typically depend on audience size. Further,
25 some market research techniques involve testing the effect of broadcast segment frequency and/or nature on consumer purchase decisions.

There are several conventional methods of detecting the identity of broadcast segments. However,
30 each of these methods is limited in at least one respect, such as its complexity, its intrusiveness or inconvenience to audience members, or its vulnerability to errors caused by a noisy environment.

In one such method, each of a number of
35 selected audience members maintains a diary of which programs he or she viewed or heard. This method relies on the voluntary and timely cooperation of the selected

audience members. Advertisers, advertising agencies and
broadcasters have in the past expressed concerns that
media experiences may not have been fully reported by
respondents in their diaries. In particular, it has been
5 inferred from survey data that the media experiences of
young children, teens and young men are especially
underreported. It is thought by some that such groups are
either unable to complete the written diaries or find
this task to be particularly tedious and thus neglect to
10 enter complete information.

To avoid the perceived drawbacks of manual
recording, passive recording methods have been sought.
Such passive recording methods would be characterized by
the presence of a device which attempts to sense, in real
15 time, the broadcast segments to which an audience member
is exposed and record this information, which would later
be retrieved at or uploaded to a centralized data
processing facility. Since the information would be
collected in computer readable form, data processing
20 could be carried out readily with the use of a passive
recording apparatus. Information collected by passive
recording would be free of human error, and in this
respect would enjoy improved reliability.

Devices known as "personal passive people
25 meters", which are small and portable, have been
proposed. Such devices are intended to be carried by
persons whose broadcast segment exposure would be
monitored. These meters would permit viewer/listener
determination at the individual level, which is highly
30 desirable.

A major problem in passive recording is to
correctly sense the segment to which a viewer is being
exposed. The proposed approaches involve attempting to
identify both unmodified broadcast segments, and segments
35 modified before broadcast to make them more readily
identifiable.

One approach to identification of unmodified

segments involves pattern recognition. Each segment is analyzed before or after broadcast and its analyzed characteristics determine its "broadcast signature". A table of broadcast signatures is created by, or made available to, each monitoring station. In operation, a monitoring station attempts to analyze the characteristics of a segment being broadcast and match it to one of the broadcast signatures, that is, recognize its pattern. This approach uses relatively complicated technology and is cumbersome to implement due to the need to enable each monitoring station to recognize new segments as they are introduced.

Several identification approaches involve modifying the broadcast segments to provide a code which the detecting equipment is designed to recognize. An advantage of these approaches is that the monitoring stations need not be updated as new broadcast segments are created.

U.S. Patent No. 3,004,104 (Hembrooke) proposed to suppress a narrow band of frequencies (10 Hz wide) in a portion of the voiceband (1000 Hz) at timed intervals according to a predetermined code. However, if the suppression is short enough to be imperceptible as information to an audience member, then the suppression may be susceptible to interference from ambient noise sources.

It has also been proposed to modulate the audio frequency subcarrier with an identifying code of narrow bandwidth (100 Hz) and short duration (3 seconds) at the start and end of each segment. This technique is unsatisfactory because the metering equipment for a viewer or listener who tunes in a moment too late and tunes out a moment too early fails to sense the identifying code, and because it is vulnerable to noise.

It has been proposed in the alternative to mix subaudible-frequency identifying codes with conventional audio in the program segments. This technique assumes the

monitoring station would receive the broadcast, prior to audible reproduction by the reception equipment, since some reception equipment is of poor quality and might not reproduce this information with sufficient fidelity for a personal metering device to recognize it. Thus, this technique is unsuitable for a personal meter of the type which monitors acoustic signals.

A technique proposed for use with a musical recording comprises eliminating a sequence of six frequency bands from an audio signal, with the sequence varying during the course of the signal, and in place of the eliminated frequencies, inserting a sequence of code signals. This technique can be circumvented, since it is fairly easy to remove the included signals. Further, this technique is vulnerable to noise, especially acoustic noise.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Objects of the present invention include the following:

- to provide information concerning broadcast or recorded segments to which audience members have been exposed;
- to provide information concerning the broadcast or recorded segments to which audience members have been exposed despite the presence of significant ambient noise;
- to provide methods and apparatus for encoding audio signals in which the codes are imperceptible as information to audience members;
- to detect which segments were actually broadcast in a given time period;
- to provide media exposure records for audience members to a centralized facility;
- to receive information from a centralized facility via an encoded transmission hidden within a pre-existing transmission channel.

In one aspect of the present invention,

information is encoded in broadcast or recorded audio signals. A code signal having a predetermined bandwidth is modulated with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth to produce an encoded signal. The encoded identification signal is mixed with the broadcast or recorded audio signal to produce an output signal.

In another aspect of the present invention, an encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal including an audio signal portion having an encoded identification signal are received. The encoded identification signal is produced by modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth. The audio signal portion is correlated with a copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal.

In some applications, the receiving and correlating is carried out by a personal unit worn or carried on the person of an audience member, that produces a record of the broadcast or recorded segments to which the audience member has been exposed. This record, with identification of the audience member, is uploaded to a centralized facility.

A separate monitoring unit performs receiving and correlating in like manner as the personal units and may also extract additional information contained in the broadcast or recorded segment to produce a full record of what was broadcast. This monitoring unit communicates with the centralized facility to upload information thereto.

The centralized facility matches the individual audience records with the additional information pertaining to the items in these records to provide a full record of who was exposed to what, and when.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, an encoded broadcast signal is

provided, the encoded broadcast signal being produced by providing a broadcast signal including an audio signal, modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth to produce an encoded identification signal, and mixing the encoded identification signal with the audio signal to produce the encoded broadcast signal.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, an encoded recorded signal is provided, the encoded recorded signal being produced by providing a signal to be recorded including an audio signal, modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth to produce an encoded identification signal, mixing the encoded identification signal with the audio signal to produce an encoded recording signal, and recording the encoded recording signal to produce the encoded recorded signal.

In accordance with still another aspect of the present invention, a method is provided for encoding information in audio signals, the method comprising the steps of: receiving a signal to be encoded including a plurality of symbols; for each of the plurality of symbols, reading a respective plurality of digital data representing a corresponding group of frequencies from a memory to produce an encoded signal; and mixing the encoded signal with the audio signal to produce an output signal.

In accordance with a still further aspect of the present invention, an apparatus for encoding information in audio signals comprises: an input for receiving a signal to be encoded including a plurality of symbols; a memory storing plural groups of digital data each corresponding to a respective one of the symbols and representing a respective group of frequency; means for reading from the memory a respective one of the groups of

digital data in response to receipt of each of the symbols at the input to produce an encoded signal; and means for mixing the encoded signal with the audio signal to produce an output signal.

5 The above, and other objects, features and advantages of the invention, will be apparent in the following detailed description of certain illustrative embodiments thereof which is to be read in connection with the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, and
10 wherein corresponding parts and components are identified by the same reference numerals in the several views of the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an encoder in
15 accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

 Figs. 2A, 2B and 2C are block diagrams of personal monitors for use with the encoder of Fig. 1;

 Figs. 3A-3K are frequency use charts used in explaining the embodiments of Figs. 1, 2A, 2B and 2C;

20 Fig. 4A is a block diagram of an encoder in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

 Fig. 4B is a block diagram of an apparatus for programming a ROM of the Fig. 4A encoder with time domain
25 code signals;

 Fig. 4C is a block diagram of an encoding system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

 Fig. 5 is a block diagram of an encoder in
30 accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention;

 Fig. 6 is a block diagram of a personal monitor for use with the encoder of Fig. 5;

 Fig. 7 is a block diagram of an encoder in
35 accordance with still another embodiment of the present invention;

 Fig. 8 is a block diagram of a personal monitor

for use with the encoder of Fig. 7; and

Fig. 9 is a block diagram of a monitoring unit in accordance with still another embodiment of the present invention.

5

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF

CERTAIN ADVANTAGEOUS EMBODIMENTS

In certain advantageous embodiments, the present invention adds identifying information to the audio portion of a broadcast segment before the segment is broadcast using a spread spectrum technique selected from among several alternatives, and includes a passive monitoring device which operates without human action to sense the identifying information in the broadcast segment and record it. The terms "meter" and "metering device" are sometimes used herein to refer to devices such as passive broadcast monitoring devices. At periodic intervals, the recorded information in each meter is uploaded to a centralized data processing facility for permanent storage.

20

In such embodiments, the spread spectrum techniques employed typically encode identifying information having a relatively low data rate and formed into an identification signal having a narrow bandwidth, referred to herein as $X(w)$, $x(t)$ or $x(n)$. As used herein, the term "signal" includes both an electrical signal and a representation of information which is stored, processed and/or transmitted, as well as any other form in which information is embodied. The term "bandwidth" as used herein includes a difference between frequency band limits as well as a frequency interval or range of frequencies. The explanations of terms as used herein are provided for exemplary purposes, and are not intended to be limiting, as appropriate other meanings for such terms may occur to those of ordinary skill in the art.

35

In an advantageous embodiment, the thus-formed identification signal is modulated by a code signal, also known as a spreading signal, which is independent of the

data and has a much wider bandwidth.

The code signal is a pseudo-random signal which, after modulation with a broadcast segment, will be perceived, if at all, as a low-level white noise, generally referred to as hiss, and not as information. The code signal is mixed into the audio signal at a level sufficiently below the regular broadcast audio signal level to make it imperceptible as information, and in the alternative, may be mixed with the audio signal at lower levels depending on the manner in which the audio signal is acquired for decoding, for example, as a baseband signal versus an acoustically reproduced signal.

One advantageous code is a sequence of tones added to the voiceband, which occupies approximately 300-3,000 Hz, since all broadcast formats and all reception equipment provide for reproduction of voice information of at least reasonable quality.

At each metering device, the audio signal portion of the broadcast segment is subjected to a correlation process, such as one of the processes described below, with a synchronized reference copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal, compared with valid information items (such as valid channels in the relevant geographic area), and subsequently stored.

Due to the use of spread spectrum encoding, the identifying information may be successfully recovered despite the presence of substantial ambient noise in the audio bandwidth in which the code signal is transmitted. Furthermore, the encoded identification signal can be made imperceptible to the audience.

In certain embodiments, the audio signal portion, typically 20-22,000 Hz, of a segment to be broadcasted is encoded with station, channel or other program source identifying information by mixing it with a code signal modulated with an information signal which conveys this information. The information uniquely

identifies the particular broadcasting source. The amount of information per broadcast segment can be kept short, if only broadcast times and the source of the broadcast, that is, the station or channel and not necessarily the identity of the program segment, are transmitted.

A passive meter, preferably worn by a selected member of the audience on his or her person, recovers the source identifier and stores it in a local memory with a time and date stamp. At the end of each day, the meter is put into a base unit so it can be recharged, its recorded information can be extracted, and, if desired, new information can be loaded into the meter. The extracted information may be collected by a storage and transmission unit in the household; and either the base unit or the storage and transmission unit may be employed to transmit the information over a dial-up telephone line to a centralized facility when the telephone line is not used by a member of the household. Several passive meters can be served by a single base unit or storage and transmission unit. Alternatively, the meter may be physically sent to a centralized facility to extract its recorded data.

Furthermore, additional information regarding the broadcast segment, for example, identifying the particular program or commercial, is also encoded into the audio signal portion of the segment. This additional information may use a code signal having a frequency range substantially coextensive with the full range of the audio signal, or having a range above the voiceband but within the audio signal range, for example, 4,000-20,000 Hz. Alternatively, the additional information may be formed into an additional information signal which directly modulates the audio signal, that is, without spread spectrum encoding; below or above the voiceband, or which modulates another portion of a broadcast signal, such as a video signal.

A separate monitoring device receives the baseband broadcast segment and extracts therefrom the additional information regarding the broadcast segment, and sends it to the centralized data processing facility where it is matched with the source identification information from the personal monitoring devices, to provide a full audience record of who was exposed to what, and when. Alternatively, the separate monitoring device may be located at the broadcast site, for example, at the headend of a cable system, and may monitor the signals immediately before they are cablecast.

An advantageous method for spread spectrum encoding of the source identification information utilizes direct sequence encoding in the frequency domain. Alternative methods include direct sequence encoding in the time domain, and frequency hopping. Each of these methods is further described below. However, the present invention is not limited to these methods, and other spread spectrum methods using time hopping or pulse-FM systems, or a hybrid method, are feasible.

An embodiment of the present invention will now be described in connection with Fig. 1, which shows an encoder, Fig. 2A, which shows a personal monitor, and Figs. 3A-3K, which show frequency use charts.

Fig. 1 shows an advantageous embodiment of an encoder 100 according to the present invention. Encoder 100 includes input terminals 105 and 110, modulator 120, inverse transformer 130, buffer 140, digital-to-analog (D/A) converter 150, low pass filter 160, mixer 170 and output terminal 175.

Source identification signal $X(\omega)$, composed in bit form in the frequency domain, is supplied to the input terminal 105, while a frequency domain antipodal code signal $G(\omega)$ also in bit form is supplied to the input terminal 110. An antipodal signal has only opposed values, such as "1" and "-1". In this instance, the values of both $X(\omega)$ and $G(\omega)$ are composed of real

numbers, and imaginary portions thereof are set of zero. These signals are described in detail below.

As used herein, "bit" refers to a unit of data, such as a portion of a source identifier, and "chip" refers to an elementary unit of a code. One bit corresponds to many chips, since the bandwidth of the information signal is narrower than the predetermined bandwidth of the code signal. In the frequency domain, each chip is represented by a "point" which is essentially a data value.

The code signal can be changed, for example, on a daily basis, to meet a variety of needs, such as identification of taped replays, limiting the collected data to a predetermined survey time period, or discouraging unauthorized access. Code signals can be provided to one or more encoders from a centralized facility via any of a number of transmission techniques. For example, the code signals can be transmitted via the public switched telephone network, a local area network, satellite transmission, or as data encoded in a broadcast in the manner described below in connection with Fig. 9. Use of different codes for radio and television enables the same personal monitor to collect radio or TV only data. Alternatively, codes may be assigned based on geographic location, or to restrict audience exposure monitoring to only commercial advertisements.

The source identification signal, $X(\omega)$, and the code signal, $G(\omega)$, are supplied to modulator 120, which modulates these signals using, for example, direct multiplication, logical exclusive OR, or another combining technique for individual frequency components, to form a frequency domain encoded source identification signal.

A frequency domain encoded signal, when properly selected, has the property of matching its spectrum to the typical frequency response of the receiver circuitry and speaker in use by an audience

member, as well as to compensate for the room or other acoustic environment in which monitoring will occur.

The frequency domain encoded source identification signal is supplied to inverse transformer 130, which performs an inverse fast Fourier transform (FFT) or wavelet transform so as to produce a time domain encoded source identification signal that is supplied to buffer 140, which holds, for example, 2,048 data items, and is shown as a random access memory used according to a first-in-first-out scheme. The contents of buffer 140 are fed to D/A converter 150, which is a 16-bit converter, for example, thereby providing about a 90 dB range of levels in the analog encoded identification signal.

In one embodiment, the converter 150 samples at a rate of 8,192 samples per second. The length of buffer 140 corresponds to one bit time at the selected sampling rate, that is, $(8,192 \text{ samples per second}) / (4 \text{ bits per second}) = 2,048 \text{ samples/bit}$. The corresponding FFT has a length of 1024 points in the frequency domain, with each point corresponding to 4 Hz. The 676 points within the frequency range 300-3,000 Hz are used, while the 75 points corresponding to the range 0-296 Hz and the 273 points within the range 3004-4092 Hz are not used. The analog encoded identification signal is supplied to low pass filter 160, which removes spurious signals outside of the desired range.

At the mixer 170, the filtered encoded identification signal is combined with the audio portion of a segment in a ratio selected to maintain inaudibility and supplied to an output terminal 175 of the encoder 100, and is then broadcast with the other portions of the segment, if any, in a conventional manner such as by RF, satellite or cable broadcast, or is recorded on tape or other recording medium. The level at which the encoded identification signal is combined is chosen to be approximately the normal noise level tolerated by most

audio programs. Additional information, intended for a monitoring device distinct from the personal monitor, may also be separately supplied to mixer 170, for combination with the encoded identification signal and audio portion.

5 The modulating through mixing processing steps performed in the aforementioned elements of the encoder 100 are repeated until the source identification information is fully encoded in the audio portion of the segment to be broadcast or recorded. These steps can be
10 repeated to encode the source identification in various places or continuously through the audio portion of the segment. The succeeding identification information may be changed to reflect a change in the source of the segment, or as otherwise appropriate.

15 Fig. 2A shows one advantageous embodiment of a personal monitor 200 according to the present invention. Personal monitor 200 includes a microphone 230, amplifier 240, low pass filter 250, analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 255, buffer 260, transformer 265, correlator
20 270, input terminals 275 and 285, combiner 280, and memory 290. The outer dashed line in Fig. 2A generally indicates the enclosure of a metering device to be worn on the person, e.g., clipped to a garment worn by the audience member.

25 As shown in Fig. 2A, the encoded audio portion of the broadcast segment is received at an input terminal 205 of a typical broadcast receiver 210, which acoustically reproduces the audio portion using a speaker 220. Receiver 210 and its speaker 220 represent devices
30 normally used in households and elsewhere by audience members to acoustically reproduce broadcast audio signals. Alternatively, a recorded segment containing an encoded audio portion may be reproduced, such as by a video cassette recorder, and the audio portion thereof
35 acoustically reproduced by a speaker such as speaker 220.

 The acoustically reproduced audio portion of the broadcast or recorded segment is received by the

microphone 230 of the personal monitor 200, which transduces the acoustic energy into an electrical signal. The transduced electrical signal is supplied, via a physical line or wireless transmission, to amplifier 240 shown as an automatic gain control amplifier, which produces an output signal at an increased power level.

In Fig. 2A, the combination 235A of microphone 230 and amplifier 240 is shown as contained within the personal monitor 200 worn by an audience member. An alternative arrangement is depicted in Fig. 2B, showing a combination 235B which functionally corresponds to the combination 235A. The combination 235B includes a first unit 241, intended to be worn by an audience member and physically separate from the remainder of monitor 200, and a second unit 242 contained within an enclosure containing the remainder of monitor 200. The arrangement shown in Fig. 2B is intended especially for situations where the audience member is a child, or other situations where miniaturization of the apparatus worn by the audience member is advantageous.

The first unit 241 of combination 235B comprises microphone 230, transmitter 231 and antenna 232. The transduced electrical signal from microphone 230 is supplied to a transmitter 231 which is adapted for generating a signal suitable for wireless transmission from the transduced signal, which is supplied to antenna 232. The antenna 232 serves to produce a wireless transmission of the signal from transmitter 231.

The second unit 242 of combination 235B comprises antenna 233 and receiver 234. The antenna 233 is operative to receive the wireless broadcast from antenna 232, and convert it into a received electrical signal which is supplied to receiver 234 which serves to produce an output signal at an increased power level, corresponding to the output of amplifier 240.

Fig. 2C shows another alternative combination 235C, for use when the audience member is exposed to

radio broadcasts or reproduced sound via a portable device 225 carried on the person, typically used with headphones 226. The combination 235C includes an input terminal 236, which may be a jack, an output terminal 237, which may be a plug, a splitter 238, which may be simply a Y-cable, and an amplifier 239. The input terminal 236 is adapted to be coupled to the portable device 225, and to receive therefrom a broadcast audio signal which is supplied to splitter 238. The splitter 238 is operative to supply a copy of the signal from input terminal 236 to both amplifier 239 and output terminal 237. The amplifier 239 produces an output signal at an increased power level.

The signal from amplifier 240, receiver 234 or amplifier 239 is supplied to A/D convertor 255 via filter 250. The level of the amplified signal corresponds to about 50% of the maximum range of the convertor 255. Filter 250 performs low pass filtering on the amplified signal to remove any frequencies above the maximum frequency of the code signal, which is 3,000 Hz in one embodiment, preventing higher frequency information from being aliased into the frequency domain in which the encoded information is present.

Convertor 255 converts the filtered signal to a series of 16-bit values, and supplies these values as a converted signal to buffer 260, which stores the converted values before supplying them to transformer 265 where they undergo a transformation to the frequency domain, such as a fast Fourier transform or wavelet transform. Buffer 260 stores the values in a manner which permits a sliding transform to be performed for the purposes of synchronization and tracking, discussed below.

The frequency domain signal and a copy of the code signal $G(\omega)$ supplied at input terminal 275 are transmitted to correlator 270, which correlates these signals to produce a recovered source identification

signal $X'(\omega)$. As part of the correlation process, the copy of the code signal $G(\omega)$ is synchronized with the received signal by appropriately adjusting readout from the buffer 260, as described above, to ensure that the
5 FFT or wavelet transform occurs with the correct set of time domain data. The code signal may be hardwired into the personal monitor, but preferably is downloaded thereto to facilitate changing of the code, as discussed above. Signal recovery and synchronization are explained
10 in more detail below.

Although it is not shown for ease of illustration, a central processing unit may be provided within personal monitor 200 to assist in the synchronization and other data management functions.

15 The correlator 270 produces an output signal, representing bits corresponding to the recovered source identification signal $X'(\omega)$, which is combined with a timestamp supplied at input terminal 285 and transmitted to memory 290 for storage, and subsequently transferred
20 to a centralized data processing facility with additional information to identify the audience member. The additional information may be a serial number or other identifier assigned to the monitor 200, which is used by the centralized facility as an index to a look-up table
25 associating monitor serial numbers with audience members. The additional information may be stored in the memory 290, or, for example, in a ROM. In the case of the embodiment of Fig. 2B, the transmitter 231 transmits an appropriate serial number or identifier for identifying
30 the person wearing the unit to be combined with the timestamp, as described above, for transmission to the centralized data processing facility as such additional information. This permits the use of a single wireless transmission channel. In the alternative, each wireless
35 transmitter 231 for use within a given household is assigned a unique transmission channel which enables the monitor 200 to identify the wireless transmitter 231 and,

thus, the corresponding audience member.

This transfer of the information from memory 290 may occur by physically delivering the personal monitor to the centralized facility, or by reading out the timestamped data to a base station located, for example, in the residence of the audience member, and then through a dial-up communication link between the base station and centralized facility.

The operation of encoder 100 and personal monitor 200 will now be explained.

Referring again to Fig. 1, D/A converter 150 samples at a rate of 8,192 samples per second, as noted above. At the minimum Nyquist rate, this corresponds to a signal rate of 4,096 Hz. The frequency components from 0 up to 4,096 Hz are selected in accordance with a balance chosen between desired data rate and error rate. As shown in Fig. 3A, in this embodiment, only the 676 points corresponding to a frequency range of 300-3,000 Hz are used.

As shown in Fig. 3D, a code signal $G(\omega)$ of length 676 points is selected, with each point or value of the code signal corresponding to a 4 Hz interval. This code signal has pseudo-noise characteristics to facilitate the synchronization process and to reduce the perceptibility of the encoded information, and is also optimized for the frequency response characteristics of the typical receiver 210 and speaker 220.

The source identification data, comprising a sequence of bits representing the source of a broadcast, such as "channel 4", and a time and/or date stamp appended to or alternating with the source information, such as "09:32 1/30/92", or numeric representations thereof, is defined. Alternatively, for recorded segments, data may be defined at the time of recording identifying the individual program and associated timestamps for detecting playback speed by comparing the recorded, associated timestamps with the timestamps

generated in the personal monitor 200. Fig. 3B shows such a sequence, expressed as binary numbers, namely, "1 0 1 ... 1".

In accordance with a chosen spreading ratio, the identification data is mapped or spread into an identification signal $X(\omega)$ having a number of points equal to the number of points in the code signal. The encoder of Fig. 1 uses an effective spreading ratio of 1352:1, that is, two transformations contain all of the chips of a corresponding bit, but Fig. 3C shows a ratio of only 10:1 for ease of illustration. That is, each bit of the source identification data corresponds to 10 points of the identification signal $X(\omega)$ shown in Fig. 3C.

Modulator 120 modulates the antipodal code signal $G(\omega)$ and the identification signal $X(\omega)$ to form a modulated signal $X(\omega)G(\omega)$, shown in Fig. 3E. When an antipodal signal is represented as a binary data stream, a binary "0" may correspond to an antipodal "+1" signal level, while a binary "1" may correspond to an antipodal "-1" signal level. Specifically, points of each of the signals $X(\omega)$ and $G(\omega)$ corresponding to the same 4 Hz frequency interval are multiplied together, which yields a result corresponding to that of an exclusive OR operation.

The set of points representing the modulated signal in the frequency domain is inverse transformed at inverse transformer 130, to produce a time domain encoded source identification signal, which is then mixed with the audio portion of a segment and broadcast or distributed on pre-recorded media.

At personal monitor 200, transformer 265 transforms the received signal into a set of points in the frequency domain. Assuming perfect reception of the encoded signal, the set of points recovered corresponds exactly to the modulated signal shown in Fig. 3E.

Correlator 270 correlates the recovered set of

points with the set of points for the synchronized code signal $G(\omega)$ by multiplying points of the two signals corresponding to the same 4 Hz frequency interval to produce a recovered source identification signal $X'(\omega)$, which is shown in Fig. 3F. The bits corresponding to $X'(\omega)$ are recovered, for example, by taking the average value of the points into which a bit was spread at the encoder. In this example, the average value of ten points for each bit as shown in Fig. 3F is obtained to yield the values shown in Fig. 3G. Other methods are suitable for recovering the identification bits, such as correlation with the shape of the waveform.

Figs. 3H-3K illustrate bit recovery when the received signal includes noise. Fig. 3H shows a recovered set of points from transformer 265. As shown in boldface, the first 10 points include two recovered points in error, while the second 10 points include a string of four points in error, and the third 10 points include four points in error, alternating with points whose value was correctly recovered.

The recovered source identification signal $X'(\omega)$ based on the noisy data is shown in Fig. 3J, and is seen to include points whose value is in error. Fig. 3K shows the average value for each of the recovered bits. When the average values are rounded to the nearest binary value (zero or one), the source identification data is seen to be recovered perfectly, despite the presence of error in up to four of the ten points for each bit, that is, correct reception of only six of the ten points.

As mentioned, the present embodiment uses 676 points for each half-bit, that is, two transformations contain all of the chips in a corresponding bit, so the values of only 339 of the 676 points need be correctly received for perfect recovery of the source identification data.

In general, the personal monitor 200 records only events such as a change in source identification

data, typically caused by changing the channel on a television or radio set, and a timeout failure, typically caused when the audience member is either out of detectable range or no longer wearing the monitor 200.

5 The audience member may record a broadcast segment and play it back at a later time. This may be detected at the centralized data processing facility by comparing a timestamp contained in the recovered identification data with a timestamp appended by the
10 personal monitor when it stores the recovered identification data. Similarly, detection of when the audience member alters the normal playback of the segment may be accomplished by noting changes in the time difference between the recorded segment and the monitor
15 timestamp.

 If the audience member mutes the volume of the sound signal for a sufficient time during a broadcast, the personal monitor records a loss of signal event. When the volume of the sound signal is restored to detectable
20 levels, the personal monitor records this as a change in source identification data. With appropriate analysis of the uploaded audience records, the centralized facility may detect "commercial zapping", which permits advertisers to gauge audience reaction to the audio
25 portions of their commercials.

 The present invention is also useful for detecting unauthorized copying of recorded segments, such as music or video pre-recorded on tape or disc for sale, that is, "tape pirating". Specifically, the encoded data
30 in a recorded segment identifies the individual program and may also identify a serial number for the particular copy, such as on cassette or disc, of the recorded segment. If the uploaded records or exposure diaries of several audience members include the same program and
35 particular copy serial number, then it is possible that the segment has been illegally copied.

 Using the present invention, audience surveys

may readily be restricted to a selected timeframe in a variety of ways, such as a test, performed by software in the personal monitor, of whether the date is within the survey timeframe; loading or downloading of codes to the personal monitor which are operative only during the selected timeframe; selection by the personal monitor among a set of internally stored codes based on the date or time; use of code signals based on the date and/or time; and analysis of uploaded audience diaries at the centralized facility.

Fig. 4A shows an encoder 102 in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. Encoder 102 includes input terminal 185, address generator 186, read only memory (ROM) 180, D/A converter 150, low pass filter 160, mixer 170 and output terminal 175.

A source identification signal, $x(t)$, which may be in bit form in the time domain, is supplied to address generator 186 via input terminal 185. In response to each bit of the identification signal $x(t)$, the address generator 186 produces a set of addresses and sequentially supplies each address of this set to ROM 180 which contains data corresponding to code signals in the frequency domain which have undergone an inverse transformation and are stored as data in the time domain. ROM 180 reads out the content of the memory location specified by each of the addresses and supplies the content as a time domain source identification signal to D/A converter 150. A description of D/A converter 150, low pass filter 160, mixer 170 and output terminal 175 is provided above in connection with Fig. 1.

In operation, presentation of each bit of the identification signal $x(t)$ at input terminal 185 causes a string of values to be read out of ROM 180 as a time domain source identification signal. In the simplest case, $x(t)$ may assume two values, for example, zero and one, and ROM 180 contains data corresponding to a first code signal at addresses 1-2,048, and data at addresses

2,049-4,096 corresponding to a second code signal. If required, ROM 180 may store additional codes. In the present example, when the value of $x(t)$ is zero, the first code signal at addresses 1-2,048 is read out, while, when the value of $x(t)$ is one, the second code signal at addresses 2,049-4,096 is read out.

ROM 180 is also shown as performing the function of buffer 140 of Fig. 1, but a separate buffer may be provided in encoder 102, if desired.

Fig. 4B shows an apparatus for programming ROM 180 of Fig. 4A, which includes input terminal 181, inverse transformer 182 and processor 183.

A frequency domain antipodal code signal $G(\omega)$ in bit form is supplied to inverse transformer 182 via input terminal 181. Inverse transformer 182 is similar to inverse transformer 130 of Fig. 1, and performs an inverse FFT or wavelet transform so as to produce time domain code data that is supplied to processor 183. The processor 183 generates appropriate write addresses, and supplies these write addresses to ROM 180 so that the time domain code data is stored, that is "burned in", at these write addresses.

This process is repeated for at least one additional code signal $G(\omega)$, which may be an inverted copy of the first code signal. The burned-in ROM 180 containing the code data may now be used in encoder 102.

As will be appreciated, the apparatus of Fig. 4B may be located at a master site, while each of a plurality of encoders 102 of Fig. 4A is located at a separate site, achieving economies relative to the configuration of Fig. 1, since the inverse transformer 182 is needed at only the master site.

Fig. 4C shows an encoding system in accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention. The encoding system of Fig. 4C includes encoder 104, a telephone network and a centralized data processing facility. Encoder 104 includes input terminals 191 and

192, processor 190, modem 194, interface circuit 196, random access memory (RAM) 198, data bus 199, D/A converter 150, low pass filter 160, mixer 170 and output terminal 175.

5 A set of frequency domain antipodal code signals, $G(\omega)$, in bit form is supplied to the centralized data processing facility, which performs inverse FFTs or wavelet transforms using an inverse transformer, not shown for ease of illustration, so as to produce a set of
10 time domain code data. The centralized data processing facility then establishes a communications link with encoder 104 and downloads the set of time domain code data, and may also download corresponding write addresses for this code data, to encoder 104. In Fig. 4C, the
15 communications link is depicted as being established through the public switched telephone network (PSTN), but alternative communications links, such as are described below in connection with Fig. 9 may alternatively be used.

20 Downloaded data from the centralized data processing facility is received by modem 194 of encoder 104 via input terminal 191. After transmission over data bus 199, the downloaded data is stored in RAM 198, at addresses downloaded as part of the data, or at addresses
25 generated by processor 190. Once the code data is stored in RAM 198, the RAM 198 functions in a similar manner as ROM 180 of Fig. 4A.

 The identification signal $x(t)$ is supplied to interface circuit 196 via input terminal 192. The
30 processor 190 generates a set of read addresses for each bit of the signal $x(t)$, and supplies these addresses to RAM 198 via data bus 199. Alternatively, interface circuit 196 may be operative to generate a set of addresses and supply them to RAM 198 via data bus 199.
35 Each bit of signal $x(t)$ causes read out of data from RAM 198 to produce a time domain source identification signal in the same fashion as the embodiment of Fig. 4A.

The operation of the D/A converter 150, low pass filter 160, mixer 170 and output terminal 175 are described above in connection with Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 shows another embodiment of an encoder in accordance with the present invention, wherein direct sequence spread spectrum encoding in the time domain is employed. Encoder 300 includes input terminals 305 and 310, modulator 320, low pass filter 360, mixer 370 and output terminal 375.

Source identification signal $x(t)$, expressed in the time domain, is supplied to input terminal 305, while a time domain code signal $g(t)$ is supplied to the input terminal 310. The signals $x(t)$ and $g(t)$ are supplied to modulator 320, which modulates these signals to form a time domain encoded source identification signal that is supplied to low pass filter 360, which removes spurious signals outside of the desired range.

At the mixer 370, the filtered encoded identification signal is combined with the audio portion of a segment to maintain imperceptibility, as described above in connection with mixer 170 of Fig. 1, and then to the output terminal 375 of the encoder 200 for broadcast in a conventional manner.

Fig. 6 shows another embodiment of a personal monitor 400 according to the present invention. Personal monitor 400 includes a microphone 430, amplifier 440, low pass filter 445, correlator 450 having a multiplier 452, integrator 454 and comparator 456, input terminals 460 and 465, combiner 470, switch 475, sensor 480 and memory 490. A central processing unit may also be provided in personal monitor 400, for similar reasons as discussed above with regard to personal monitor 200.

Microphone 430 transduces an acoustically reproduced audio portion of a broadcast segment to produce an electrical signal, as discussed above with regard to Fig. 2A. The electrical signal thus produced by microphone 430 is supplied to amplifier 440 and then to

filter 445, which are similar to amplifier 240 and filter 250, respectively, of Fig. 2A. A copy of the code signal $g(t)$, fed through terminal 460, and the filtered signal output from filter 445 are supplied to correlator 450.

- 5 Correlator 450 includes a multiplier 452, which multiplies the filtered signal and code signal, and supplies the multiplied result to an integrator 454, which integrates over a bit interval to produce an integrated signal that is fed to comparator 456. In the
- 10 case of a bit rate of 4 bits per second, a bit interval is 0.25 seconds. Comparator 456 synchronizes the copy of the code signal with the incoming signal by sliding the code signal along the time window for integrating, that is, advancing or delaying which point of the code signal
- 15 is defined as the start of the signal, so as to optimize the integrated signal.

- More particularly, the source identification signal $x(t)$ has the same logic state, zero or one, for each of the chips corresponding to one bit. If the
- 20 broadcast signal is received without errors, then each of the chip values resulting from the multiplication of the copy of the code signal and the received filtered signal has the same value for the duration of a bit. Thus, synchronization is achieved when the result of
- 25 integrating corresponds to an average chip value of zero or one. If the received signal and code signal are not synchronized, the result of integrating is an average chip value closer to 0.5 than to zero or one.

- Once synchronization is acquired, adjustments
- 30 may be made by sliding the time window so as to continue to track the incoming signal.

- Typically, synchronization must be acquired for each segment to which the audience member is exposed. If the personal monitor fails to receive a signal for a
- 35 sufficient amount of time, such as when the audience member goes to a different room, the monitor records this as a loss of signal event, and needs to reacquire

synchronization when the audience member returns to the room in which the broadcast or playback is occurring.

After synchronization is acquired, comparator 456 outputs recovered source identification data to combiner 470, which combines it with a timestamp supplied at input terminal 465 to form a timestamped signal fed to switch 475.

Sensor 480 may be a thermal sensor or motion detection sensor, and is operative to sense whether the personal monitor 400 is being worn by a person, and thus that a person is receiving the broadcast, and to produce an enabling signal when the personal monitor 400 is worn by a person. This enabling signal may be used to control whether the personal monitor is active, in order to efficiently use the power source in the personal monitor, typically a rechargeable battery. Use of such a sensor is not limited to this particular embodiment, and may be incorporated into any embodiment of a personal monitor, such as the personal monitor 200 shown in Fig. 2A. The enabling signal from the sensor is supplied to switch 475.

When the enabling signal is active, switch 475 transmits the timestamped signal to memory 490 for storage, and subsequent transfer to a centralized data processing facility, as discussed above.

Alternatively, the signal from sensor 480 may be supplied to combiner 470, and switch 475 eliminated, so that the personal monitor 400 stores recovered identification data with its local timestamp and an indication of whether an audience member was wearing the monitor when recovery of the identification data occurred.

As yet another alternative, the present invention may be employed with a video cassette recorder (VCR), to monitor when broadcast segments are being recorded. Instead of an acoustically reproduced signal, the audio portion of the baseband signal output by the

tuner of the VCR is assumed to contain an encoded identification signal. In this situation, the monitor serves to sense that a recording operation is occurring in the VCR, and to store identification information for the recorded signal. The resulting diary for the VCR may be uploaded in the same manner as the diary produced by the personal monitor 400.

Fig. 7 shows still another embodiment of an encoder 500 according to the present invention. Encoder 500 includes input terminals 505 and 515, modulator 510, frequency synthesizer 520, mixers 525 and 540, low pass filter 530 and output terminal 545.

Source identification data $x(n)$ is supplied via input terminal 505 to modulator 510, where it is modulated with a sinusoidal signal.

Code data $g(n)$ is supplied via input terminal 515 to frequency synthesizer 520 to control the output of the frequency synthesizer 520. More specifically, the available bandwidth spans 300-3,000 Hz, and this is divided into M narrower bands each of bandwidth $(3,000 - 300)/M$ Hz. At each chip time, the frequency synthesizer output is changed to the center frequency of one of the M bands, according to the code data $g(n)$ specifying the band hopping sequence, to produce a frequency hopped code signal.

The sinusoidal signal carrying the source identification data and the frequency hopped code signal are supplied to mixer 525, where they are mixed to form an encoded identification signal that is fed to low pass filter 530, which removes spurious signals outside of the desired range.

The filtered encoded identification signal is supplied to mixer 540, along with the audio portion of a segment which is to be broadcast, and possibly additional information, which may provide further details regarding the source of the broadcast. Mixer 540 mixes these signals to produce an audio signal portion having an

encoded identification signal at output terminal 545. The segment containing this audio portion is subsequently broadcast via a broadcast facility.

Fig. 8 shows yet another embodiment of a personal monitor 600 according to the present invention. Personal monitor 600 includes microphone 630, amplifier 635, low pass filter 640, input terminals 645 and 675, frequency synthesizer 650, mixer 660, demodulator 670, combiner 680 and memory 690. A central processing unit may also be provided in personal monitor 600, for similar reasons as discussed above with regard to personal monitors 200 and 400.

Microphone 630, amplifier 635 and low pass filter 640 perform in a similar fashion as the corresponding elements in Figs. 2A and 6, and their description is omitted for brevity.

A copy of the code data $g(n)$ is supplied via terminal 645 to frequency synthesizer 650 to control its output. The output of synthesizer 650 is identical in frequency to the output of synthesizer 520 of Fig. 7.

The filtered signal from filter 640 and the frequency synthesized signal from synthesizer 650 are supplied to mixer 660, which mixes them to recover the identification signal. In other words, mixer 660 correlates the filtered signal and frequency synthesized signal, in that the mixer places the signals in correspondence or mutual relationship.

The recovered identification signal is supplied to demodulator 670, where it is demodulated into recovered identification data, and then combined by combiner 680 with timestamp data supplied via terminal 675. The timestamped identification data is supplied to memory 690 for storage, and subsequent transfer to a centralized data processing facility, as discussed above.

Fig. 9 shows a monitoring unit 700 in accordance with another embodiment according to the present invention. Monitoring unit 700 includes terminals

705, 715 and 735, modem 710, tuners 720, 740, demodulators 725, 745, decoders 730, 750, clock circuit 755, memory 760, processor 770, and data bus 780. The clock circuit 755 supplies time and date information as
5 needed to the various blocks of the encoder 700 in a conventional manner.

As shown in Fig. 9, a signal including a broadcast segment having an audio portion with an encoded source identification signal is received at the input
10 terminal 735 of monitor 700, and supplied to tuner 740 and then demodulator 745 to recover a baseband broadcast signal. Alternatively, the tuner and demodulator may be in a separate unit, so that a baseband broadcast signal is supplied directly to monitor 700.

As another alternative, each broadcast source, such as a radio or television station may have an encoder, such as that shown in Fig. 1, 5 or 7 located on its premises, along with device which monitors which programs are actually aired, such as monitor 700. In this
20 situation, it is possible for the encoder and monitor to be located within the same enclosure, thereby reducing the overall amount of equipment required, since the encoder and monitor may share memory, e.g., for the code signal, and a tuner and demodulator are not required,
25 since the baseband signal is immediately available.

The baseband broadcast signal is supplied to the decoder 750, which extracts therefrom the source identification signal in a similar manner as used by the personal monitor, shown in Figs. 2A, 6 and 8.

Decoder 750 also extracts the additional
30 information present in the received broadcast segment, which, as discussed above, may be directly modulated with the audio portion, encoded using a spreading signal which is then mixed with the audio portion, or modulated with
35 another portion of the broadcast segment. This additional information may include, for example, source identification information for advertisements or

information relating to the identity of the program in the broadcast segment that is not present in the information encoded in the voiceband due to the limited capacity available therein.

- 5 For each broadcast segment, decoder 750 supplies the source identification information extracted from the voiceband, the additional information and appropriate timestamp information via data bus 780 to memory 760 for storage.

- 10 At periodic intervals, such as on a daily basis, the processor 770 detects that it is time to upload the information regarding broadcast segments which is stored in memory 760. Processor 770 causes modem 710 to establish a circuit in the public switched telephone
15 network to the centralized data processing facility. Although a dedicated telephone line may be connected at terminal 705, a dial-up line is preferred for installation flexibility and cost savings. As an
20 purpose. After the circuit is established, processor 770 commands memory 760 to supply the information of interest to data bus 780, and commands modem 710 to transmit this information to the centralized facility. Alternatively, the centralized facility may issue commands to memory 760
25 to cause data transfer.

- The monitor 700 may be employed to monitor broadcast signals in a given radio or television broadcast market in order to determine what segments have been broadcast at what time over one or more channels or
30 by one or more stations. In one application, the monitor 700 decodes segment identification information to determine what programs, commercials and other segments were broadcast, so that this information can be supplied to the centralized data processing facility for
35 correlation with personal monitor data from individual audience members. A further application is to determine the commercials broadcast over one or more channels or by

one or more stations in order to generate reports for determining fees payable to broadcasters by advertisers or other parties purchasing broadcast facility usage, and/or to generate reports for market research.

- 5 In a further application, the monitor 700 gathers data indicating what copyrighted works have been broadcast by one or more stations or over one or more channels. For example, a radio station may broadcast a pre-recorded song numerous times, and this situation may
10 be detected by the centralized facility with appropriate analysis of the uploaded information. The results of the analysis may then be used to determine responsibilities for the payment of copyright royalties.

- 15 The monitor 700 may also be employed for in-home monitoring to determine the programs, commercials or other segments reproduced or displayed by one or more radio or television receivers, with or without also monitoring the audience composition with the use of the present invention.

- 20 The centralized facility may also download information to monitor 700 via the telephone connection for immediate or delayed processing. This downloading may occur during a connection initiated by the monitor 700, or the centralized facility may initiate the
25 connection. Examples of information to be downloaded include an updated code signal for the encoded source identification information, prompt screens (to be displayed on an in-home monitor) for collecting information from the user through a separate interface
30 (not shown for purposes of simplicity and clarity), and executable program information. It is important that the monitor 700 remain under control of the centralized facility, to ensure that it is not locally corrupted.

- 35 The centralized facility may also supply information to a separate RF channel, for broadcast to the community of deployed monitor units 700. This RF channel is encoded in an existing FM broadcast using a

spread spectrum encoding technique. The encoded FM broadcast is received at the input terminal 715 of monitor 700, and supplied to tuner 720 and then demodulator 725 to recover a baseband broadcast signal.

- 5 Alternatively, the tuner and demodulator may be in a separate unit, so that a baseband broadcast signal is supplied directly to monitor 700. Decoder 730 extracts the encoded information from the FM broadcast, and supplies the extracted information via data bus 780 to
- 10 memory 760. Alternatively, via data bus 780, decoder 730 may notify processor 770 of the reception of the information, and then respond to commands from the processor 770 regarding the disposition of the extracted information.

- 15 The monitor 700 may simultaneously receive information via the encoded FM broadcast supplied to terminal 715 and the broadcast segment supplied to terminal 735, and may also simultaneously receive or transmit data via terminal 705.

- 20 The encoded FM broadcast may be supplied to the encoder 700 via a cable or otherwise, rather than RF transmission.

- Although illustrative embodiments of the present invention, and various modifications thereof,
- 25 have been described in detail herein with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to these precise embodiments and the described modifications, and that various changes and further modifications may be effected
- 30 therein by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for detecting encoded information in broadcast or recorded audio signals, comprising the steps of: receiving an encoded broadcast or recorded
5 segment signal including an audio signal portion having an encoded identification signal, the encoded identification signal being produced by modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than
10 the predetermined bandwidth of the code signal, and correlating the audio signal portion with a copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal.
2. A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of synchronizing the copy of the code
15 signal with the encoded identification signal before the step of correlating.
3. A method according to claim 1, further including the step of transforming the audio signal portion to frequency domain information.
- 20 4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of correlating comprises multiplying the audio signal portion with the copy of the code signal to produce a multiplied signal and integrating the multiplied signal to produce the recovered identification
25 signal.
5. A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of frequency synthesizing in accordance with code data to produce the copy of the code signal.
- 30 6. A method according to claim 5, wherein the step of correlating comprises mixing the audio signal portion with the copy of said code signal.
7. A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of storing the recovered
35 identification signal as stored data.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the steps of receiving, correlating and storing are performed at each of a plurality of sites, and further comprising the step of sending stored data from the plurality of sites to a centralized data processing facility.

9. A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of recovering additional information identifying at least one of station, channel and segment identity from the received encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal.

10. A method according to claim 9, further comprising the step of storing the recovered identification signal with the additional information.

11. A method according to claim 9, wherein the received encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal includes the additional information in the audio signal portion.

12. A method according to claim 11, wherein the received encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal includes the additional information substantially in audio signal frequencies above 3000 Hz.

13. A method according to claim 1, further comprising the steps of receiving a further broadcast including encoded broadcast data, the encoded broadcast data being produced by modulating a code signal with a selected bandwidth by a broadcast data signal having a narrower bandwidth than the selected bandwidth; and correlating the further broadcast with a copy of the code signal to recover the broadcast data signal.

14. A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of receiving the audio signal portion comprises receiving the audio signal portion from a device carried on the person of an audience member.

15. A method for detecting encoded information in broadcast or recorded audio signals, comprising the steps of: transducing an acoustically reproduced audio signal portion of an encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal to produce a transduced audio signal portion, the audio signal portion having an encoded identification signal produced by modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth, the encoded identification signal being imperceptible as information in the acoustically reproduced audio signal portion, and correlating the transduced audio signal portion with a copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal.

16. A method according to claim 15, further comprising the step of determining the identity of an audience member within audible range of the acoustically reproduced audio signal portion.

17. A method according to claim 16, wherein the step of transducing comprises transducing an acoustically reproduced audio signal portion of an encoded broadcast wherein the audio signal portion is encoded with an identification signal including information identifying a source of the encoded broadcast, and further comprising the step of transmitting the information identifying the source and information indicating the identity of the audience member to a centralized data processing facility for producing an estimate of the audience for the encoded broadcast.

18. A method according to claim 16, wherein the identification signal identifies a source of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal.

19. A method according to claim 18, further comprising the step of assembling the identity of the audience member and the source of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal with a designation of the
5 identity of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal.

20. A method according to claim 16, wherein the identification signal identifies one of a source of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal and a
10 designation of the identity of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal, and further comprising the step of assembling data associating the identity of the audience member with the one of a source of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal and a designation of
15 the identity of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal.

21. A method according to claim 16, wherein the steps of transducing and correlating occur within a device carried on the person of the audience member.

20 22. A method according to claim 16, wherein the step of transducing occurs within a first device carried on the person of the audience member, and the step of correlating occurs within a second device, and further comprising a step of wirelessly transmitting the
25 audio signal portion from the first device to the second device.

23. A method according to claim 16, further comprising the step of storing the recovered identification signal with a timestamp as stored data.

30 24. A method according to claim 16, wherein recovering the identification signal comprises recovering the identification signal only during a predetermined audience survey time period.

25 25. A method according to claim 24, wherein recovering the identification signal comprises limiting the step of correlating to the predetermined audience survey time period based on the copy of the code signal.

26. A method for determining the source or sources of at least one copyrighted work included in broadcast or recorded audio signals, comprising the steps of: receiving an encoded broadcast or recorded segment
5 signal including at least one copyrighted work, the at least one copyrighted work including an audio signal portion having an encoded identification signal indicating a source of the at least one copyrighted work, the encoded identification signal being produced by
10 modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth, correlating the audio signal portion with a copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal, and assembling data
15 representing the source or sources of the at least one copyrighted work.

27. A method according to claim 26, further comprising the step of recovering additional information indicating at least one of station, channel and identity
20 of the at least one copyrighted work from the received encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal.

28. A method according to claim 27, wherein the identification signal identifies at least one of the station and the channel of the at least one copyrighted
25 work, and the additional information indicates at least the identity of the at least one copyrighted work.

29. A method for determining the source or sources of at least one commercial advertisement in broadcast or recorded audio signals, comprising the steps
30 of: receiving an encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal including at least one commercial advertisement, the at least one commercial advertisement including an audio signal portion having an encoded identification signal indicating a source of the at least one commercial
35 advertisement, the encoded identification signal being produced by modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal

having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth, correlating the audio signal portion with a copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal, and assembling data representing the source or
5 sources of the at least one commercial advertisement.

30. A method according to claim 29, further comprising the step of recovering additional information indicating at least one of station, channel and identity of the at least one commercial advertisement from the
10 received encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal.

31. A method according to claim 30, wherein the identification signal identifies at least one of the station and the channel of the at least one commercial advertisement, and the additional information indicates
15 at least the identity of the at least one commercial advertisement.

32. A method of encoding information in audio signals to be broadcast or recorded, comprising the steps of: modulating a code signal having a predetermined
20 bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth to produce an encoded identification signal, and mixing the encoded identification signal with an audio signal to be broadcast or recorded to produce an output
25 signal.

33. A method according to claim 32, further comprising the step of mixing the output signal with an additional information signal.

34. A method according to claim 32, further
30 comprising the step of low pass filtering the encoded identification signal before mixing with the audio signal.

35. A method according to claim 32, further comprising the step of inverse transforming the encoded
35 identification signal before mixing with the audio signal.

36. A method according to claim 32, further comprising the step of frequency synthesizing according to predetermined code data to produce the code signal.

37. A method according to claim 32, wherein
5 the step of modulating comprises modulating a code signal having a frequency spectrum matched to a frequency response characteristic of a device for acoustically reproducing the audio signal as broadcast or recorded.

38. A method according to claim 32, wherein
10 the step of modulating comprises modulating a code signal having a frequency range of approximately 300-3000 Hz.

39. A method according to claim 32, in combination with the steps of receiving the output signal, correlating the received output signal with a
15 copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal, and storing the recovered identification signal as stored data.

40. A method according to claim 39, wherein the steps of receiving, correlating and storing are
20 performed at each of a plurality of sites, and further comprising the step of sending stored data from the plurality of sites to a centralized facility.

41. A method of encoding information in audio signals to be broadcast or recorded and detecting the
25 encoded information therein, comprising the steps of: modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth to produce an encoded signal, mixing the encoded identification signal with the
30 audio signal to produce an output signal, transducing the output signal in acoustically reproduced form in which the encoded identification signal is imperceptible as information by a listener to produce a transduced signal, correlating the transduced signal with a copy of the code
35 signal to recover the identification signal, and storing the recovered identification signal as stored data.

42. A method according to claim 41, wherein the step of modulating the code signal comprises modulating the code signal with an identification signal including information identifying a source of an encoded broadcast, and further comprising the steps of
5 determining the identity of an audience member within audible range of the acoustically reproduced output signal at each of a plurality of sites and transmitting the information identifying the source of the encoded
10 broadcast and the identity of the audience member at each of the plurality of sites to a centralized data processing facility for producing an estimate of the audience for the encoded broadcast.

43. An apparatus for detecting encoded
15 information in broadcast or recorded audio signals, comprising: means for receiving an encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal including an audio signal portion having an encoded identification signal, the encoded identification signal being produced by modulating a code
20 signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth, and means for correlating the audio signal portion with a copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal.

25 44. An apparatus according to claim 43, further comprising means for synchronizing the copy of the code signal with the encoded identification signal, and wherein the means for correlating is operative to correlate the audio signal portion with the synchronized
30 copy of the code signal.

45. An apparatus according to claim 43, further including means for transforming the audio signal portion to frequency domain information.

46. An apparatus according to claim 43, wherein the means for correlating comprises means for multiplying the audio signal portion with the copy of the code signal to produce a multiplied signal and means for
5 integrating the multiplied signal to produce the recovered identification signal.

47. An apparatus according to claim 43, further comprising means for frequency synthesizing in accordance with code data to produce the copy of the code
10 signal.

48. An apparatus according to claim 47, wherein the means for correlating comprises means for mixing the audio signal portion with the copy of the code
signal.

49. An apparatus according to claim 43, further comprising means for storing the recovered
15 identification signal as stored data.

50. An apparatus according to claim 49, comprising a plurality of devices each including the
20 means for receiving, the means for correlating and the means for storing, each of the devices being located at a respective one of a plurality of sites, and further comprising means for sending the stored data from each of the plurality of sites to a centralized data processing
25 facility.

51. An apparatus according to claim 43, further comprising means for recovering additional information identifying at least one of station, channel and segment identity from the received encoded broadcast
30 or recorded segment signal.

52. An apparatus according to claim 51, further comprising means for storing the recovered identification signal with the additional information.

53. An apparatus according to claim 51,
35 wherein the received encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal includes the additional information in the audio signal portion.

54. An apparatus according to claim 53, wherein the received encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal includes the additional information substantially in audio signal frequencies above 3000 Hz.

55. An apparatus according to claim 43, wherein the receiving means comprises means for receiving a further broadcast including encoded broadcast data produced by modulating a code signal having a selected bandwidth with a broadcast data signal having a narrower bandwidth than the selected bandwidth; and the correlating means comprises means for correlating the further broadcast with a copy of the code signal to recover the broadcast data signal.

56. An apparatus according to claim 43, wherein the means for receiving the audio signal portion is operative to receive the audio signal portion from a device carried on the person of an audience member.

57. An apparatus for detecting encoded information in broadcast or recorded audio signals, comprising: means for transducing an acoustically reproduced audio signal portion of an encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal to produce a transduced audio signal portion, the audio signal portion having an encoded identification signal produced by modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth, the encoded identification signal being imperceptible as information in the acoustically reproduced audio signal portion, and means for correlating the transduced audio signal portion with a copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal.

58. An apparatus according to claim 57, further comprising means for determining the identity of an audience member within audible range of the acoustically reproduced audio signal portion.

59. An apparatus according to claim 58, wherein the means for transducing is operative to transduce an acoustically reproduced audio signal portion of an encoded broadcast wherein the audio signal portion is encoded with an identification signal including information identifying a source of the encoded broadcast, and further comprising means for transmitting the information identifying the source and information indicating the identity of the audience member to a centralized data processing facility for producing an estimate of the audience for the encoded broadcast.

60. An apparatus according to claim 58, wherein the identification signal identifies a source of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal.

61. An apparatus according to claim 60, further comprising means for assembling the identity of the audience member and the source of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal with a designation of the identity of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal.

62. An apparatus according to claim 58, wherein the identification signal identifies one of a source of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal and a designation of the identity of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal, and further comprising means for assembling data associating the identity of the audience member with the one of a source of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal and the designation of the identity of the encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal.

63. An apparatus according to claim 58, wherein the means for transducing and the means for correlating are located within a device carried on the person of the audience member.

64. An apparatus according to claim 58, wherein the means for transducing is located within a first device carried on the person of the audience member, and the means for correlating is located within a second device, and further comprising means for wirelessly transmitting the audio signal portion from the first device to the second device.

65. An apparatus according to claim 58, further comprising means for storing the recovered identification signal with a timestamp as stored data.

66. An apparatus according to claim 58, wherein the means for correlating the audio signal portion is operative to recover the identification signal only during a predetermined audience survey time period.

67. An apparatus according to claim 66, further comprising means for limiting the operation of the correlating means to the predetermined audience survey time period based on the copy of the code signal.

68. An apparatus for determining the source or sources of at least one copyrighted work included in broadcast or recorded audio signals, comprising: means for receiving an encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal including at least one copyrighted work, the at least one copyrighted work including an audio signal portion having an encoded identification signal indicating a source of said at least one copyrighted work, the encoded identification signal being produced by modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth, means for correlating the audio signal portion with a copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal, and means for assembling data representing the source or sources of the at least one copyrighted work.

69. An apparatus according to claim 68, further comprising means for recovering additional information identifying at least one of station, channel and identity of the at least one copyrighted work from
5 the received encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal.

70. An apparatus according to claim 69, wherein the identification signal identifies at least one of the station and the channel of the at least one
10 copyrighted work, and the additional information identifies at least the identity of the at least one copyrighted work.

71. An apparatus for determining the source or sources of at least one commercial advertisement in
15 broadcast or recorded audio signals, comprising: means for receiving an encoded broadcast or recorded segment signal including at least one commercial advertisement, the at least one commercial advertisement including an audio signal portion having an encoded identification
20 signal indicating a source of the at least one commercial advertisement, the encoded identification signal being produced by modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined
25 bandwidth, means for correlating the audio signal portion with a copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal, and means for assembling data representing the source or sources of the at least one commercial advertisement.

72. An apparatus according to claim 71, further comprising means for recovering additional
information identifying at least one of station, channel and identity of the at least one commercial advertisement
from the received encoded broadcast or recorded segment
35 signal.

73. An apparatus according to claim 72 wherein the identification signal identifies at least one of the station and the channel of the at least one commercial advertisement, and the additional information identifies
5 at least the identity of the at least one commercial advertisement.

74. An apparatus for encoding information in audio signals to be broadcast or recorded, comprising:
10 means for modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth to produce an encoded identification signal, and means for mixing the encoded identification signal with an audio signal to be broadcast or recorded to produce an output signal.

15 75. An apparatus according to claim 74, further comprising means for mixing the output signal with an additional information signal.

76. An apparatus according to claim 74, further comprising means for low pass filtering the
20 encoded identification signal and wherein the means for mixing is operative to mix the filtered encoded identification signal with the broadcast or recorded audio signal.

77. An apparatus according to claim 74,
25 further comprising means for inverse transforming the encoded identification signal and wherein the means for mixing is operative to mix the inverse transformed encoded identification signal with the audio signal.

78. An apparatus according to claim 74,
30 further comprising means for frequency synthesizing according to predetermined code data to produce the code signal.

79. An apparatus according to claim 74, wherein the modulating means is operative to modulate a
35 code signal having a frequency spectrum matched to a frequency response characteristic of a device for acoustically reproducing the audio signal as broadcast or

recorded.

80. An apparatus according to claim 74, wherein the modulating means is operative to modulate a code signal having a frequency range of approximately
5 300-3000 Hz.

81. An apparatus according to claim 74, in combination with means for receiving the output signal, means for correlating the received output signal with a copy of the code signal to recover the identification
10 signal, and means for storing the recovered identification signal as stored data.

82. An apparatus according to claim 81, further comprising a plurality of devices each including the means for receiving, the means for correlating and
15 the means for storing, each of the devices being located at a respective one of a plurality of sites, and means for sending stored data from each of the plurality of sites to a centralized data processing facility.

83. An apparatus for encoding information in
20 audio signals to be broadcast or recorded and detecting the encoded information therein, comprising: means for modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth to produce an encoded
25 signal, means for mixing the encoded identification signal with the audio signal to produce an output signal, means for transducing the output signal in acoustically reproduced form in which the encoded identification signal is imperceptible as information by a listener to
30 produce a transduced signal, means for correlating the transduced signal with a copy of the code signal to recover the identification signal, and means for storing the recovered identification signal as stored data.

84. An apparatus according to claim 83, wherein the means for modulating the code signal comprises means for modulating the code signal with an identification signal including information identifying a source of an encoded broadcast, and further comprising means for determining the identity of an audience member within audible range of the acoustically reproduced output signal at each of a plurality of sites and means for transmitting the information identifying the source of the encoded broadcast and the identity of the audience member at each of the plurality of sites to a centralized data processing facility for producing an estimate of the audience for the encoded broadcast.

85. A method according to claim 13, wherein the further broadcast is an FM broadcast.

86. An apparatus according to claim 55, wherein the further broadcast is an FM broadcast.

87. A method according to claim 14, further comprising the step of supplying the audio signal portion to a means for converting the audio signal portion into an acoustic signal for use by the audience member.

88. An apparatus according to claim 56, further comprising means for supplying the audio signal portion to a means for converting the audio signal portion into an acoustic signal for use by the audience member.

89. A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of sensing recording of the encoded broadcast segment signal by a recording means.

90. An apparatus according to claim 43, further comprising means for sensing recording of the encoded broadcast segment signal by a recording means.

91. A method according to claim 26, wherein the steps of receiving and correlating are performed at a plurality of sites, and further comprising the step of analyzing the recovered identification signals from the plurality of sites and the assembled data representing

the source or sources of the at least one copyrighted work to detect unauthorized copying.

92. An apparatus according to claim 68, including a plurality of devices each including the means
5 for receiving and the means for correlating, each of the devices being located at a respective one of a plurality of sites, and further comprising means for analyzing the recovered identification signals from the plurality of
10 sites and the assembled data representing the source or sources of the at least one copyrighted work to detect unauthorized copying.

93. A method according to claim 32, wherein the step of modulating comprises modulating a first code
15 signal with an identification signal for a television broadcast to produce an encoded television identification signal, and modulating a second code signal different from the first code signal with an identification signal for a radio broadcast to produce an encoded radio
20 identification signal, and the step of mixing comprises mixing the encoded television identification signal with a first audio signal to be broadcast as part of a television signal, and mixing the encoded radio
identification signal with a second audio signal to be broadcast as part of a radio broadcast.

94. An apparatus according to claim 74, wherein the means for modulating comprises first
25 modulating means for modulating a first code signal with an identification signal for a television broadcast to produce an encoded television identification signal, and
30 second modulating means for modulating a second code signal different from the first code signal with an identification signal for a radio broadcast to produce an encoded radio identification signal, and wherein the
mixing means comprises first mixing means for mixing the
35 encoded television identification signal with a first audio signal to be broadcast as part of a television signal, and second mixing means for mixing the encoded

radio identification signal with a second audio signal to be broadcast as part of a radio broadcast.

95. A method according to claim 32, wherein the step of modulating comprises modulating a first code signal at a plurality of broadcasting locations with respective identification signals and the step of mixing comprises mixing a respective encoded identification signal with a corresponding one of a plurality of broadcast signals including at least one radio broadcast signal and at least one television broadcast signal.

96. An apparatus according to claim 74, wherein the means for modulating comprises a plurality of modulating means for each modulating a first code signal with a respective identification signal and a plurality of mixing means for each mixing a respective one of the encoded identification signals with a corresponding one of a plurality of broadcast signals including at least one radio broadcast signal and at least one television broadcast signal.

97. A method according to claim 32, wherein the step of modulating comprises modulating a code signal corresponding with a predetermined geographic area with the identification signal.

98. An apparatus according to claim 74, wherein the means for modulating is operative to modulate a code signal corresponding with a predetermined geographic area with the identification signal.

99. An encoded broadcast signal produced by: providing a broadcast signal including an audio signal, modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth to produce an encoded identification signal, and mixing the encoded identification signal with the audio signal to produce the encoded broadcast signal.

100. An encoded recorded signal produced by: providing a signal to be recorded including an audio

signal, modulating a code signal having a predetermined bandwidth with an identification signal having a narrower bandwidth than the predetermined bandwidth to produce an encoded identification signal, mixing the encoded
5 identification signal with the audio signal to produce an encoded recording signal, and recording the encoded recording signal to produce the encoded recorded signal.

101. A method of encoding information in audio
10 signals, comprising the steps of:

receiving a signal to be encoded including a plurality of symbols;

for each of the plurality of symbols, reading a respective plurality of digital data representing a
15 corresponding group of frequencies from a memory to produce an encoded signal; and

mixing the encoded signal with the audio signal to produce an output signal.

102. A method according to claim 101, wherein
20 each respective plurality of digital data in the memory is time domain digital data.

103. A method according to claim 101, further comprising the step of digital to analog converting the encoded signal before the step of mixing.

25 104. A method according to claim 101, further comprising the step of storing each respective plurality of digital data in the memory in a respective contiguous memory address range.

105. A method according to claim 104, wherein
30 the memory is located at a site remote from a master site, and further comprising the step of downloading the digital data representing the groups of frequencies to the memory from the master site.

106. An apparatus for encoding information in
35 audio signals, comprising:

an input for receiving a signal to be encoded including a plurality of symbols;

a memory storing plural groups of digital data each corresponding to a respective one of the symbols and representing a respective group of frequencies;

means for reading from the memory a respective
5 one of the groups of digital data in response to receipt of each of the symbols at the input to produce an encoded signal; and

means for mixing the encoded signal with the audio signal to produce an output signal.

10 107. An apparatus according to claim 106, wherein each of the groups of digital data in the memory is time domain digital data.

108. An apparatus according to claim 106, further comprising means for digital to analog converting
15 the encoded signal to produce an analog encoded signal for mixing with the audio signal.

109. An apparatus according to claim 106, further comprising means for storing each of the groups of digital data in the memory in a respective contiguous
20 memory address range.

110. An apparatus according to claim 109, wherein the memory is located at a site a remote from a master site, and further comprising means for downloading the groups of digital data to the memory from the master
25 site.

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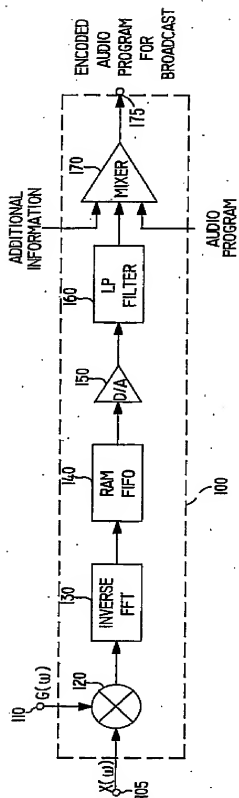


FIG. 1

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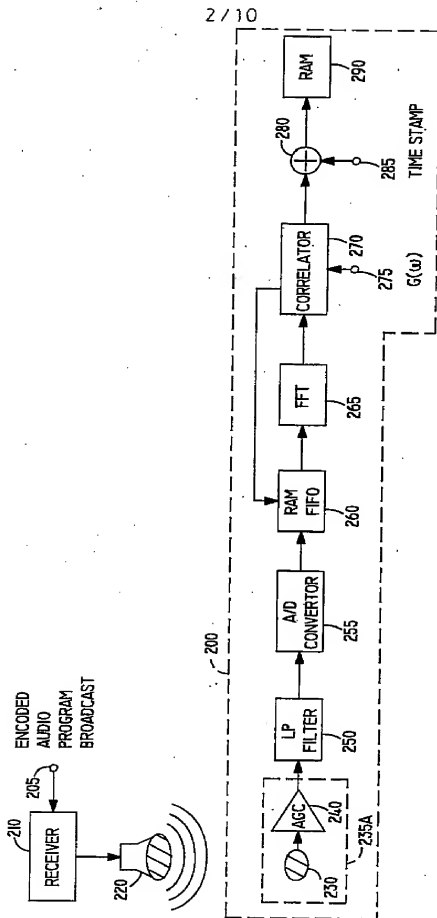


FIG. 2A

3/10

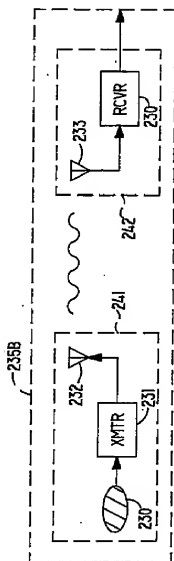


FIG. 2B

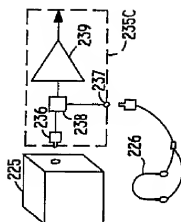
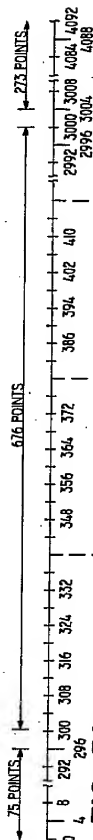


FIG. 2C

**FIG. 3A****FIG. 3B****FIG. 3C**

676 POINTS

FIG. 3D**FIG. 3E**

FIG. 3F

FIG. 3G

FIG. 3H

FIG. 3J

FIG. 3K

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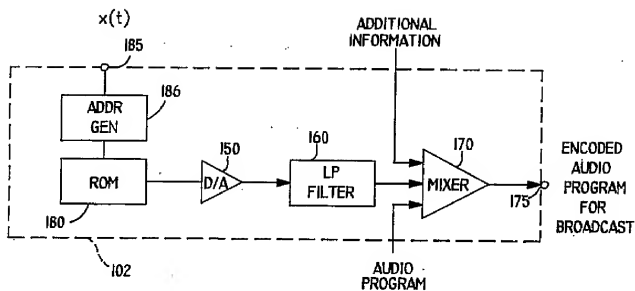


FIG. 4A

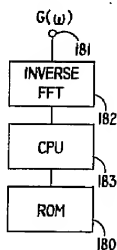


FIG. 4B

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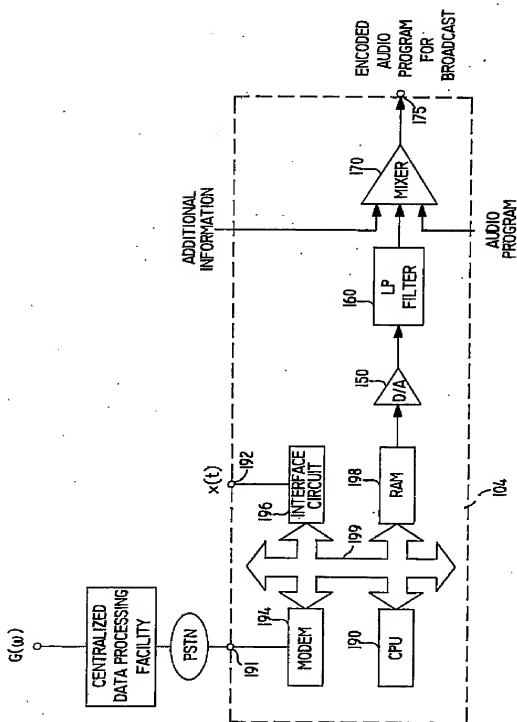
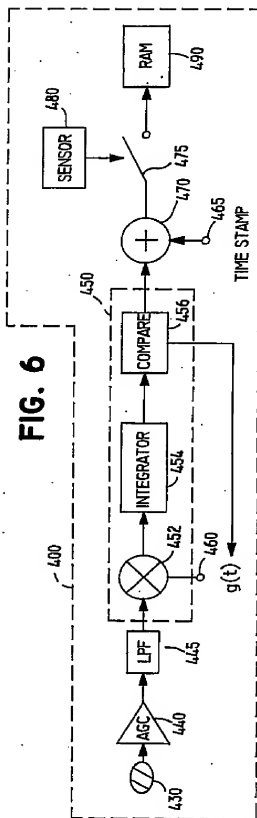
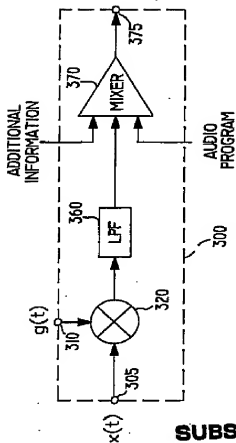


FIG. 4C

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8 / 10



9/10

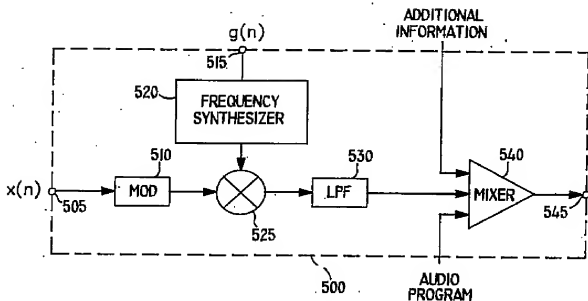


FIG. 7

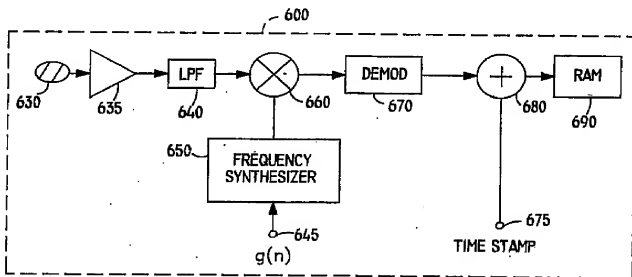


FIG. 8

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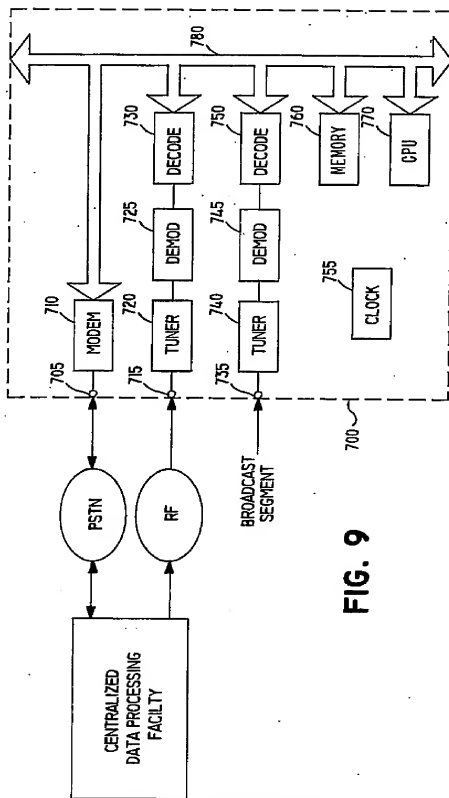


FIG. 9

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US93/11090

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) : H04N 5/76

US CL : 358/335

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 358/335, 84, 86, 23, 25, 341, 343; 455/2, 49.1, 53, 67;
H04N 5/76

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 4,931,871 (Kramer) 05 June 1990, col.8, line 61 to col.10, line 51.	1-110
A	US, A, 4,677,466 (Lert, Jr. et al) 30 June 1987	1-110
Y	US, A, 3,845,391 (Crosby) 29 October 1974, col. 2, line 1 to col. 4 line 28.	1-110

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance

"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 February 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

MAR 15 1994

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
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Telephone No. (703) 305-4715

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

請求6-508817

(7)

の方法。

43. 放送または録音可能信号内の符号化情報を抽出する装置であって、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号を含む符号化放送または録音セグメント信号を受信する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

請求8-508817

(8)

52. 前記追加の情報を待つ前記識別番号を記憶する手段を更に備える、請求51記載の装置。

53. 前記送信した符号化放送または録音セグメント信号は、前記可能信号部分に前記追加の情報を含む、請求51記載の装置。

54. 前記送信した符号化放送または録音セグメント信号は、本質的に、000H+を越える可能信号識別番号に前記追加の情報を含む、請求53記載の装置。

55. 前記送信手段は、前記追加の情報を待つコード信号を前記識別番号の抽出より早い時刻に抽出し、前記追加の情報を待つコード信号を前記識別番号の抽出より遅い時刻に抽出する手段を備え、また前記識別番号は、前記追加の情報を待つコード信号の抽出と同期させて前記追加の情報を抽出する手段を備え、請求43記載の装置。

56. 前記可能信号部分を記憶する手段は、前記可能信号部分と同期して、前記可能信号部分を記憶する手段を備え、請求43記載の装置。

57. 放送または録音可能信号内の符号化情報を抽出する装置であって、符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

符号化識別番号は所定の検索テーブルを用いて検索され、その結果に基づいて、符号化識別番号を持つ可能信号の位置を特定する装置と、

4

508617

111

[illegible]

7.5. 前記出力倍率を追加の情報倍率と照合する手段を更に備える、請求項7.4記載の装置。

7日、前記符号化識別信号の伝送速度を更に増え、また前記混合手段は、前記符号化識別信号を送信または録音可能信号と混合する、請求項74記載の装置。

77. 前記材料の感明性の改善手段を更に述べ、前記組合非晶質材料の感明性を更に改善する。前記組合非晶質材料の感明性を更に改善する。前記組合非晶質材料の感明性を更に改善する。

78. 所定のリーディングシートを使って問題数をこなして練習をせよ。

79. 前記を要する手段は、装置の間接的な特性にマッチする間接的スベクトルを許す二コード型を要し、放送または録音する前記可搬信号を要し、

日0. 前記産調する手段は、約300-3,000Hの周波数範囲を持つ

81. 前記出力番号を受ける手段と、前記受領した出力番号を前記コード
番号の教習と相照させて前記識別番号を回復する手段と、前記回復識別番号を配
信する手段とを有する。 第1の実施形態では、前記受信手段は、前記出力番号を前記コード
番号の教習と相照させて前記識別番号を回復する手段と、前記回復識別番号を配
信する手段とを有する。

82. 前記受信手段と前記相關手段と前記記憶手段とを備えてそれぞれ複数の場所へ各個に設ける複数の装置と、記憶データを各前記記憶の場所から中央データ管理装置へ送信する送信手段とを備える。

[illegible]

別信号を前記可通信号と照合して出力番号を伴う手段と、前記符号化識別信号が

相關させて前記識別番号を回復する手段と、前記回復識別番号を記憶する手段とを

121

図 4. 前記コーン値を要する手段は、特許化出達のソースを識別する情

と、もとより、この場合の「再入国」は、前記のとおり、日本に在りて出生し、かつ日本国籍を有する者（日本国民）が、海外に出た後、再び日本に入国することをいふものである。従つて、前記のとおり、日本に在りて出生し、かつ日本国籍を有する者が、海外に出た後、再び日本に入国した場合には、たとへば、その入国の際に、日本に在りて出生し、かつ日本国籍を有する者であることを証明する手続を要するものと、更に区別される。

85. 前記の処置はFM法である。請求項13記載の方法、

87. 前記可成信手鑑なる書の開本に家藏する手鑑に前記可成信手鑑部分を註

8 B. 前記可聴信号を音の周波数成分とする手段に前記可聴信号成分を含む、請求項14記載の方法。

長谷川六郎の政治小説全集 上巻 大正政治小説選

する段階を更に含む、請求項1記載の方法。

9.1. 受信し相関させる段階を複数の場所で行い、また前記複数の場所から
回復識別番号と少なくとも1つの著作権保護作品の1または複数のソースを複

9.2. 受情手段と相關手段をそれぞれ含み、複数の各氣の場所に設ける複數

保護作品の1つまたは複数のソニーを分析して不正な複写を
検出する手段を更に含む、請求項6に記載の装置。

空間として符号化デレとジョン・ウィリアムズを作り、また前記第1巻号と異なる第2巻

特開2000-508617

(10)

図3

本発明の一態様では、情報と並走または並走可能信号共に符号化する。所定の

番地を持つコード信号を所定の番地より長い番地を持つ識別信号で識別し、符号化信号を作る。符号化識別信号を並走または並走可能信号と組合せて、出力信号を作る。

本発明の別の態様では、符号化識別信号を持つ識別信号番地を含む符号化並走または並走セグメント信号を並走する。符号化識別信号は、所定の番地番地を持つコード信号と、所定の番地番地より長い番地番地を持つ識別信号を並走して作る。可コード信号と、コード信号の番地と相違をもつ識別信号を並走する。

ある応用では、並走および相違は読取装置が外部につけまたは検出する個人用識別で行い、読取装置が検出した並走または並走セグメントの記録を作る。この記録は、読取装置の識別と共に中央装置にアップロードする。別の読取装置は、個人用識別と同時に受信と相違を行い、また並走または並走セグメントに含まれる識別の情報を抽出して、並走の記録を作る。この並走装置は中央装置と通信して、情報をアップロードする。

中央装置は複数の読取装置とこれらの読取装置の項目に属する識別の情報をとてマッピングさせて、毎日がいつ読取したかの記録をよめる。

本発明の別の態様では符号化並走信号をよめる。符号化並走信号を作るには、可識別信号を含む並走信号をよめる。所定の番地番地を持つコード信号を所定の番地より長い番地番地を持つ識別信号で識別して符号化識別信号を作り、符号化識別信号を並走信号と組合せる。

本発明の更に別の態様では符号化識別信号をよめる。符号化識別信号を作るには、可識別信号を含む識別信号を作る。所定の番地番地を持つコード信号を所定の番地より長い番地番地を持つ識別信号で識別して符号化識別信号を作り、符号化識別信号と可識別信号とを組合せて符号化識別信号を作り、符号化識別信号を並走信号と組合せて符号化識別信号を作り、符号化識別信号を作る。

本発明の更に別の態様は、可識別信号内に情報を符号化する方法をよめる。前記方法は、並走の信号を含む符号化信号を作り、各番地の信号について所定の

(20)

特開2000-508617

図の列はそれぞれグループを渡すそれぞれの番地のディジタルデータメモリから読み出して符号化信号を作り、符号化信号を可識別信号と組合せて出力信号を作る。読取装置をよめる。

本発明の更に別の態様では、可識別信号内に情報を符号化する装置は、並走の信号を含む符号化する信号を並走する入力と、それぞれが各番地に対応したかつ同数の各グループを渡すディジタルデータのグループを並走するメモリと、各信号をメモリに受けとこれに並走してメモリからディジタルデータのそれぞれの信号を出力して符号化信号を作る手段と、符号化信号を可識別信号と組合せて出力信号を作る手段と、をよめる。

本発明の上記およびその他の目的や特徴や利点は、いくつかの例示的な実施形態について以下の詳細な説明を添付の図面と関連して読むことにより明らかになる。図面中、対応する部分および要素はいくつかの図面において同じ参照番号で識別される。

図面の簡易な説明

第1図は、本発明の一実施形態の符号化のブロック図である。

第2図A、2図B、2図Cは、第1図の符号化と共に用いる個人用モニタのブロック図である。

第3図A-3図Cは、第1、2図A、2図B、2図Cの読取装置を説明するの図に用いる読取装置用シートである。

第4図は、本発明の別の実施形態における符号化のブロック図である。

第5図は、第4図の符号化のROMを保持回路のコード信号でプログラムする装置のブロック図である。

第6図は、本発明の読取装置の符号化システムのプロット図である。

第7図は、本発明の別の読取装置の符号化システムのプロット図である。

第8図は、第6図の符号化と共に用いる個人用モニタのブロック図である。

第9図は、本発明の更に別の読取装置の符号化システムのプロット図である。

第10図は、第7図の符号化と共に用いる個人用モニタのブロック図である。

第11図は、本発明の更に別の読取装置の読取装置のプロット図である。

08617-508617

1

インデックスを長手横書きにしてよい。追加の情報番号に添付してよい。

[illegible]

ソースと配列情報とのメンバ・トランジエント符号化の差は、原則として、前者が後者の逆である。同様に、配列要素の符号化に用いる、別の方法は、時間領域での並進シークンセング（frequency hopping）を行う。これらの方法をそれぞれ以下に説明する。しかし本要項にはこれらの方法に限定されるわけではなく、時間的トランジエント符号化を用いる、別の方法は、時間領域での並進シークンセング（time hopping）やパルス変調システムやパイプライン法を用いる他のパルス変調システムなどがある。

2図と、同效使用用字ヤ一トを示す第3A—B図を用いて説明する。

第1図は、本発明の符号群100の要した一実施態様を示す。符号群100は

同定距離信号でどの形式か成るソート番号信号 $X(w)$ を入力端 1105
同定距離信号でどの形式か成るソート番号信号 $X(w)$ を入力端
1105 に入力し、同様にどの形式の同定距離信号をコード信号 $G(w)$ を入力端
1110 に供給する。対象を符号化し「1」と「-1」という、反対の値に
を替つ。この所で、 $X(w)$ と $G(w)$ の値は実数だから成り、値範囲は
-1 からである。これらの信号については以下に詳細に説明する。

ここに用いる「ビット」とはデータの単位、例えばはたしスーパコンピュータの一部をいふ「チップ」とはコンピュータの部品をいう。標榜図号の新規図号は「1」で信号の「所」

(24)

特約電話一五〇八〇一七

[illegible]

ソース側の信号 $X(m)$ とコード信号 $G(m)$ を変換器 120 に供給し、変換器 120 は種々の周波数成分について、例えは正交変換や逆離散フーリエ変換を用いて、これらの信号を変換して、周波数領域の符号化したソース側の信号を生成する。

正しく測供すると、同法数値域の符号化番号は、振動数が用いる受槽器回転や受振する当りたはた他の音響現象を補償するという特長を持つ。

[illegible]

一実施例では、変換器150は毎秒8、192サンプリングの速度でサンプリングする。バツA140の長さは、選択したサンプリング速度、すなわち《秒数》が、 $(192 \text{ サンプリング}) / (\text{秒数} 4 \text{ ビット}) = 2.048 \text{ サンプリング/ビット}$ 、での1ビットの時間に対応する。対応するF.F.Tは周波数域で1.024点の長さを1ビットの時間に対応する。

図 20 特開 5-508617

持る。各点は 411 に相当する。300-3、000 Hz の直線範囲内の 67 6点を用いるが、0-398 Hz の範囲に相当する 57 5点と、3、004-4、024 Hz の範囲に相当する 27 3点を用いる。アナログの可変周波数信号を低域フィルタ 160 に供給し、低域フィルタ 160 は所定の帯域外の成分を除去する。

ミキサ 170 で、ろ過した可変化周波数信号を、周知えないように選択した基準信号 100 の可変部分と結合し、符号器 100 の出力端子 175 に供給して、もたらせセグメントの他の部分と共に、R/F 変換器やケーブル送達などの伝送の方法で放送するが、またはケーブルなどの伝送媒体に結合する。符号化周波数信号を結合するレベルは、多くの可変帯域で許容される正常のレベルにほぼなるように選択する。個人用モニタとは異なる放送帯域向けの伝送の構成もミキサ 170 に適用し、符号化周波数信号より可変部分と結合する。

符号器 100 の前述の構成が行う変換から得るまでの伝送帯域は、放送または放送するセグメントの可変部分にソース識別信号を完全に符号化するまで繰り返す。これらの段階を繰り返すことにより、いろいろな位置で、またはセグメントの可変部分を通して連続的に、ソース識別を符号化することができる。セグメントのソースがかわったことを認識し、よりその伝送帯域に適合するため、その後の伝送帯域を変更することができる。

第 2A 図は、本発明の個人用モニタの構成と一実施形態 200 を示す。個人用モニタ 200 はマイクローカン 280、増幅器 240、低域フィルタ 250、A/D 変換器 255、バッファ 260、変換器 265、相関器 270、入力端子 275、285、結合器 280、メモリ 290 を備える。第 2A 図の外部の装置は、一入出力線に個人に接続する。例えば放送者の装置にトリップをなめる計算装置の外部を示す。

第 2A 図に示すように、放送セグメントの可変可変部分を一般的な放送帯域 210 の入出力端子 205 に接続し、受信器 210 はスーパー 220 を用いて可変部分をとって再生する。受信器 210 はスーパー 220 の帯域外で受信帯域が設定される位置であって、放送可変部分と一致して再生する。または、符号化

図 21 特開 5-508617

可変部分を含む放送セグメントをビデオサブキャリアレコッドなどにより再生して、その可変部分をビデオ 220 などのスーパーによって受けとって再生してよい。放送または放送セグメントの、号として再生した可変部分を個人用モニタ 200 のマイクローカン 280 で受け、そのエネルギーを低域フィルタ 250 に供給する。低域フィルタ 250 は放送または放送帯域外により可変帯域 240 に結合する。増幅器 240 は可変部分の増幅器として動作し、パワーレベルを規定した出力信号を発生する。

第 2B 図では、マイクローカン 280 と増幅器 240 の結合を 235 A を、放送者ががらにつける個人用モニタ 200 内に納めるものと図示している。第 2B 図は、結合を 235 A と同じ構造を持つ図 235 B を示す。結合 235 B は、

放送者ががらにつけるようになっているマイクローカン 200 の他の部分から物理的に分離している第 1 装置 244 と、モニタ 200 の残りの部分を含む外部に含まれる第 2 装置 245 を備える。第 2 B 図に示す装置は、放送者ががらの場合、放送者ががらにつける装置は放送者ががらに設置し、特別に作られるものである。

結合 235 B の第 1 装置 244 は、マイクローカン 280 と増幅器 231 とアナログ 232 を備える。マイクローカン 280 で受信した放送信号を低域フィルタ 231 に供給する。増幅器 231 は受信した信号から熱を除去し、送信機は発生してアナログ 232 に供給する。アナログ 232 は増幅器 233 から信号を増幅して送信する。

結合 235 B の第 2 装置 245 は、アナログ 232 と受信器 234 を備える。アナログ 232 はアナログ 232 からの伝送帯域を受け、電圧増幅に供給し、これを増幅器 234 に供給する。増幅器 234 は増幅器 240 の出力に相当する高めたパワーレベルの出力信号を発生する。

第 2B 図に示す結合 235 B を示すもので、放送者ががらにつけて置くか一つにニアードモニタ 266 と共に用いる。増幅器 232 は 236 により、ラジオ送達または再生を感ずる場合に用いる。結合 235 C はビデオ 234 の入出力端子 236、プッシュボタン 237、またはケーブル 237、またはケーブルなどの伝送帯域 238、増幅器 239

特開2000-508617

(20)

いう時間および/または日付スタンプまたはその数字表示とから成るソース識別データを受信する。または検索セグメントでは、検索するとともに種々の番地および/または時間スタンプを生成して、検索した検索する時間スタンプと人間用モニタに2000で発生した時間スタンプとを比較することにより再検索を止める。第3B図は、二進数すなわち「1 0...1」で表すことにより検索結果を示す。

選択した番地は、コード番号の番地と正しい番地を持つ識別値X（a）に識別データを受信する。すなわち検索する。第1図の半割は検索方法、番地である1332:1を用いる。すなわち2番地が、付与するビット内の全てのチップを含む。しかし第3C図は番地を比較するために単に10:1の比較を行う。すなわち、ソース識別データの各ビットは、第3C図に示す識別値X（a）の10点に付与する。

変換120はそれぞれコード番号G（a）と識別番号X（a）を受信して、第3B図に示す変換番号X（a）G（a）を作る。対称番号を二進データストリームで表す場合は、二進「0」は対称「+1」番号レベルに付与し、二進「1」は対称「-1」番号レベルに付与する。特定すると、同じ4位二進変換の場合には対称番号X（a）とG（a）の番地を掛け合わせて、即地的な操作に付与する結果を得る。

変換結果の識別番号を表すがの乗算を逆変換130で逆変換して特定の識別番号の付与化ソース識別番号を作り、これをセグメントの可変部分と混合して、送信したデータに付与する。

人間用モニタ200で、変換265は変換番号と変換結果の乗の乗算に置き換える。符号化番号を本発明に受信した場合は、四角した変換は第3B図に示す変換番号に正確に対応する。

同じ4位二進変換図に付与する3つの番号の点を乗算することにより、相関値270を生成した点の集合を四角コード番号G（a）の点の集合と相関させて、第3F図に示す二進ソース識別値X（a）を発生する。X（a）に対応するビットは、明らかな符号でビットを生成したものの平均値をとることにより同

(20)

特開2000-508617

出す。この所では、第3F図に示す各ビットについて10点の平均値を計算して第3G図に示す値を得る。番地と相関させるなどの他の方法も、識別ビットを回復することによって可能。

第3H-3K図は、受信番号を符号化するビットの回復を示す。第3H図は変換285からの回復した点の集合を示す。本発明のように、最初の10点の内の2個の回復した点が誤りであるが、第2の10点では正確な4点が誤りであり、第3の10点では誤った4点が正しい回復した点と交互になっている。

第3J図は検索の多パターナに基づいて四角ソース識別値X（a）の中にも、種々の番地を含まれている。第3K図は、全回復したビットの平均値を示す。平均値をも近い二進値（0か1）に丸めると、各ビットの10点の中で4点までは誤りであっても、すなわち10点の中で正しく受信したのが6点だけであっても、ソース識別データを完全に回復することが分かる。

すでに述べたように、本発明は各ビットについて676点を照らす。す

なわち2つの変換が、対応するビット内の全てのチップを含むので、ソース識別データを完全に回復するためには376点のうちの339点の値だけを正しく受信すればよい。

一般に人間用モニタ200は、一般にランダムな符号のチャンネルを変えることにより生じるソース識別データの変化や、受信者が検出可能な範囲内にある場合はモニタ200を付いていない場合に一般に生じる時間遅延とその他の要因を排除する。

受信者は送信セグメントと検索して、復号可能な場合がある。四角識別データに含まれる時間スタンプと人間用モニタが回復識別データと検索すると共に付与した時間スタンプとを比較することにより、中継データ処理をこれと検索することができ、同時に、受信者がいつセグメントの送信の処理を完了したかは、検索セグメントとモニタの時間スタンプの時間差の変化を調べることでより検出することができ、

放送中にならざる前にたって復号者が音声信号の音質を悪くした場合は、

特開 58-508817

D1

個人用モニタは符号表がないと認識する。符号表の重量表は出可能なレベルに置くと、個人用モニタはシーケンス識別データが変化しないとこれを認識する。アップロードした認識者の位置を正しく分析すれば、中央装置は「コマージナルの閉鎖 (closure)」を輸出することであり、これにより符号表は自分のコマージナルの可塑性に対する認識者の反応を知ることが出来る。

また本発明は、既知用のテープモニタに予め設定された符号表とビデオなどの終止プログラム（不正な符号、すなわち「テープの追脱」）、を輸出するに用いる。すなわち、最終セグメント内の符号表データは既知の重量表と識別し、また終止プログラムの構造の両方（セットアップとデバスタなど）の一連の符号を識別する。所与の認識者のアップロードした認識表は既知の符号表と同じ重量表と特定の符号の一連の符号を含んでいる場合は、このセグメントが不正に書き込まれた可能性がある。

本発明を用いると、認識者の位置をいろいろの方位で容易に識別した時特に問題となることである。例えば、目付が既知の認識者の内からどの個人用モニタのソフトウェアで動作すること、または、識別した認識者の個人用モニタにコー

ドをコードしたまたはダウンロードすること、内部に記憶したコードの集合の中から目付や時刻に基づいて個人用モニタで認識すること、目付および時刻は同時に使われてコード信号を使用すること、アップロードした認識者の位置を中央装置で分析することである。

第4図は、本発明の別の実施形態の符号表102を示す。符号表102は入力力185、アドレス発生器186、輸出175、個人用メモリ（ROM）180、D/A変換器150、低域フィルタ160、ミキサ170、出力部175を備える。

例えは時間刻のビット形式のシーケンス識別番号x(t)を、入力部185を司るアドレス発生器186に供給する。アドレス発生器186は識別番号x(t)の各ビットに対してアドレスの集合を作り、この集合の各アドレスをROM180に逐次供給する。ROM180は時間刻のコード信号に对应するデータを含むが、これはすでに逆変換を行って時間刻のデータとして記憶している

D2

特開 58-508817

ROM180は各アドレスで記憶したメモリ位置の内容を読み出して、その内容と時間刻のシーケンス識別番号としてD/A変換器150に供給する。D/A変換器150、低域フィルタ160、ミキサ170、出力部175については、第1図に図示した例に類似した。

動作を説明すると、識別番号x(t)の各ビットを入力部185に入力するとROM180から既知のシーケンス識別番号のシーケンスとして読み出す。最も簡単な場合は、x(t)は2つの値例えば0と1ととり、ROM180は第1シーケンス識別番号に付するデータをアドレス1-2、048に、第2シーケンス識別番号に付するデータをアドレス2、049-4、096を含む。必要であれば、ROM180は追加のコードを記憶して、この例では、x(t)の値が0の場合にアドレス1-2、048に、x(t)の値が1の場合にアドレス2、049-4、096にある第2シーケンス識別番号を記憶する。またROM180は第1図のパワープラットフォームの機能を実行するものとして表示している。必要であれば符号表102に別のパワープラットフォームを載けてもよい。

第4図は第4図のROM180をプログラムする装置で、入力部181、逆変換器182、プロセッサ183を備える。

ビット形式の逆変換器の働きをコード信号G(m)を、入力部181を通じて逆変換器182に供給する。逆変換器182は第1図の逆変換器130と同じもので、逆変換した符号表を時間刻により時間刻のコード信号を作ったプロセッサ183に供給する。プロセッサ183は必要なアドレスを生成しての書き込みアドレスをROM180に供給し、時間刻のコード信号とこれらの書き込みアドレスに記憶する。すなわち「パターン」する。

このプロセスは少なくとも追加のコード信号G(m)の隣接するコード信号G(m)は、例えは第1シーケンス識別番号の値である。パターンしたROM180のコード信号を含むので、符号表102で用いることができる。

本発明に類似するものに、逆変換器102は本発明で必要でないで、第4図の逆変換器102に置き換えて第4図の符号表102を記憶した装置に置くことにより、第1図の機能に類似して実現することができる。

01766-508617

1

第4C国は、本発明の更に別の実施態様における符号化システムを示す。第4C国の符号化システムは、中央データ面配置を備える。符号化システムは、付加部104と、電話部と、中央データ面配置を備える。符号化部10は入力データ11と12、プロセッサ190、メモリ194、インターフェース198、ランダムアクセスメモリ(RAM)198、データバス199、メモリコントローラ196、データバス199、出力部197、出力増幅器150、伝達フィルタ160、ミキサ170、出力増幅器175を備える。

「この報告書は、本報告書の作成に当たって、関係機関等から提供を受けた資料等に基づき作成されたものであり、その正確性及び信頼性を保証するものではありません。また、本報告書の作成に当たっては、関係機関等から提供を受けた資料等に基づき作成されたものであり、その正確性及び信頼性を保証するものではありません。また、本報告書の作成に当たっては、関係機関等から提供を受けた資料等に基づき作成されたものであり、その正確性及び信頼性を保証するものではありません。」

中央データ処理課からダウンロードし、入庫し、1981年まで利用した。このデータは、RAM198に記録されている。RAM198はRAM194に接続する。ダウンロードしたデータはデータバス1分間104のメモリアドレスに送信する。ダウンロードしたデータはRAM198内の、データの一部分としてダウンロードしたアドレスに、またはプロセッサ190が生成したアドレスに記録する。コードデータをRAM198に記録した後は、RAM198は第4A図のROM18と同じ動作をする。

識別符号 $x_i(t)$ を入力端子 1, 2 を通じてインタフェース回路 19 に供給する。プロセッサ 19 0 は符号 $x_i(t)$ の各ビットの抽出にアドレスの命令を送出し、これらのアドレスをデータバス 19 6 を通じて RAM 19 8 に供給する。また、インタフェース回路 19 6 がアドレスの命令を生成して、これによって RAM 19 8 を読取 RAM 19 9 に接続してもよい。信号 $x_i(t)$ のビット 1 に 1 に一致するデータは RAM 19 9 からデータバス 19 6 を取出し、第 4 図の乗算機 14 に入力されて乗算機 14 の乗算結果を形成する。

D/A変換器150、低域フィルタ160、シグサ170、出力端子175の

(54)

2017年5月5日

本作は、前に第1回に関連して説明した。

第 1 図は、本邦明の符号群の別の支配性図を示す。これは、時間領域での直位
 ハンクマン・スミスコードを用いる。符号群 300 は入力端子 305 と 3
 20 と、出力端子 370 と、ミキサ 370、ミキサ 370、出力端子 375 を通
 じる。

時間順序で選んだソース番号群 $\mathbf{x}(t)$ を入力層 305 に供給し、時間間隔 Δt のこのコード番号 $\mathbf{g}(t)$ を入力層 310 に供給する。信号 $\mathbf{x}(t)$ と $\mathbf{g}(t)$ は、学習階層 320 に供給してこれらの信号を識別し、時間階層の符号化ソース識別信号を発生して記憶フィルタ 360 に供給する。結果フィルタ 360 は近型の階層の識別信号を発生する。

ミキサ370で、広げた符号化識別信号をセグメントの可變部分と結合して、第1図のミキサ170に匯入して前に説明したように感知されないようにし、次に符号器200の出力端子375に送って従来の方法で放送する。

第6図は、本発明の個人用モニタの内部構成概略400を示す。個人用モニタ800にはマイコン部330、増設器440、記憶フィラゲル445、制御器450（これは実装器453と複分器454と比較器456を備える）、入力端子460と465、結合器470、スイッチ475、センサ480、メモリ490を有する。

個人用モニタ800に設置された各部の動作理由で、個人用モニタ

フィラデルフィア 400 は、第 2 人に譲渡して既に取引したように、証券が
マイタロフ 430 は、第 2 人に譲渡して既に取引したように、証券が
フィラデルフィア 400 は、第 2 人に譲渡して既に取引したように、証券が

相関図450は乗算器452を含み、乗算器452はらばらした相対とコード値
にわたって演算して演算結果を演分器454に供給する。演分器454はビット区

特開平-506617

001

な底した符号化制御信号を、放送セグメントの可変部分と、放送のソースに因する更に情報を与える明らかに追加の情報を共に、ミキサ540に供給する。ミキサ540はこれら2つの信号を混合して、符号化制御信号を持つ可変部分と出力信号544とを出力。この可変部分を符号化セグメントを、放送装置で放送する。

第8図は、本発明の個人用モニタの更に別の実施例500を示す。個人用モニタ500はマイトロネン630、制御部635、低レベルシグナル640、2つの増幅器650、周波数シンセサイザ650、ミキサ660、復調器670、結合器680、メモリ690を備える。個人用モニタ200と400に比べて上記に示したものと同じ理由で、個人用モニタ600には中央処理装置を設けてよい。

マイクロカン630と増幅器650と低レベルシグナル640は、第2図と第6図の対応する要素と同じ動作をするので、簡潔のためにこれらの説明は省略する。
コードワード2 (n) の要素は符号645を超えて周波数シンセサイザ650に供給して、その出力を制御する。シンセサイザ650の出力の周波数は第7図のシンセサイザ520の出力と同じである。

フィルタ840からの戻した信号とシンセサイザ650からの周波数を合成した信号をミキサ660に供給し、これを混合して制御信号を回復する。言い換えると、ミキサ660は上記した信号と周波数を合成した信号とを回復させる。
また、ミキサはこれらの信号を一時的に記憶する位置に記憶させる。

回復制御信号を復調器670に供給し、ここで復調して同相化データを作り、信号675を超えて供給する同相化データと符号680で符号化する。同相化データは復調データメモリ690に供給して記憶し、上に説明したように、更に中央データ処理装置に転送する。

第9図は、本発明の別の実施例の放送装置700を示す。放送装置700は符号705と715と735、モデム710、チューナ720と740、復調器755と745、復号器730と750、クロック回路755、メモリ760、

001

特開平-506617

プロセッサ770、データバス780を備える。クロック回路755は符号器700のいろいろなブロックの要求に応じて、時間および付付情報を従来の方法で供給する。

第9図に示すように、放送セグメントを含む信号をモニタ700の入力端子735に受信する。放送信号は符号化セグメントと制御信号を含む可変部分を持つ。受信信号をチューナ740に、次に復調器745に供給して、データバス780を通じて復調する。または、チューナと復調器を別の装置にして、データバス780に放送信号700に直接供給してもよい。

別の制御として、アンテナまたはアンテナ増幅器などの受信機が受信した信号を抽出する。第7図に示すような制御信号も、どの受信機が受信した信号を抽出するかを制御する。モニタ700などの装置と共にその構成に設けてよい。この場合、符号器とモニタを同じ外箱内に収めれば、公的な装置全体の大きさも減らすことができる。というのは、符号器とモニタは例えばハードウェアを用いてよく、またペーシング信号が放送用可能なものでチューナと復調器は必要ないからである。

ペーシング信号を符号器750に供給し、復号器750は第2図、第8図、第9図に示す個人用モニタで用いたのと同じ方法でソース識別信号を抽出する。

また復調器750は受信した放送セグメント内の追加の情報を抽出する。これは上記したように、可変部分で直接受信し、制御信号を用いて符号化した後、可変部分と混合してもよいし、または放送セグメントの別の部分で復調してもよい。この追加の情報は、例えば放送のソース識別情報や、使用可能な容量が限られているために音声帯域内に存在した情報の中に存在しない放送セグメント内の他の部分に存在する情報を含まない。

放送セグメントについて、復号器750は音声帯域から抽出したソース識別情報や、追加の情報を、適切な符号化データ情報も、データバス780を通じてメモリ760に供給して記憶する。

例えば毎日1回以上更新されるので、メモリ760に記憶している放送セグメント

20

408-608677

(c)

した状態中に行ってもよいし、中央荷重が植床を起動した場合でもよい。ダウン

データの更新に必要、別のインデータに分類情報(更新に必要)を通知して、実行可能にする。更新情報は、更新に必要、別のインデータに分類情報(更新に必要)を通知して、実行可能にする。

[illegible]

モニタ700は、煙子715に供給する符号化FM放送と煙子735に供給する放送データから情報を同時に受信し、また煙子705を経てデータを同時に受信または送信することができ、

符号化FM放送は、RF放送ではなくケーブルなどを経て符号率70%に供給

[illegible]

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10

[illegible][illegible]

更に即応の応用では、モニタ700はどの著作保護作品が1つ以上の局から来たか、1つ以上のチャンネルで放送されたかを示すデータを集める。例えば、あるラジオ放送局は予め録音した原を何度も放送し、中央装置がアップロードした著作保護を正確に分析してこの状態を抽出すると、この分析結果を用いて著作権利用料の支払い額を決定する。

またミニミニタ7000を家庭に用いて、1つ以上のラジオまたはテレビジョンを受信機と接続して放送した事象をコード化した事象をその組のセグメントを決定することが出来る。この場合、本発明を用いて放送者の構成を監視してよい。しかし、よくてもよい。

また中央装置は電話線により情報をモニタ７００にダウンロードして、直ぐま

22

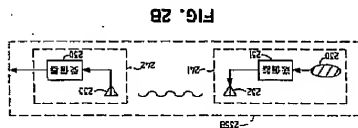
特許庁-508617

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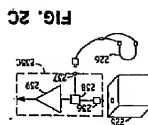
特許庁-508617

(4)

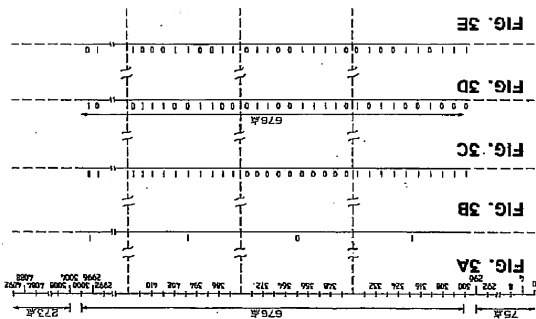
[図 2 B]



[図 2 C]



[図 3]



23

特開平8-508617

(46)

【図4】

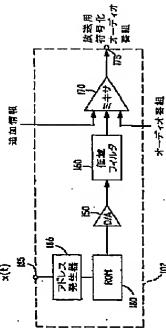


FIG. 4A

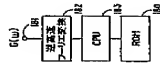


FIG. 4B

特開平8-508617

(46)

【図3】

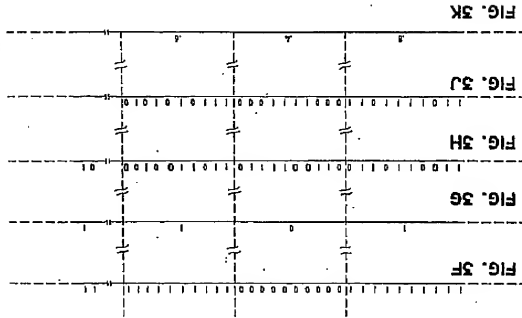


FIG. 3K

FIG. 3J

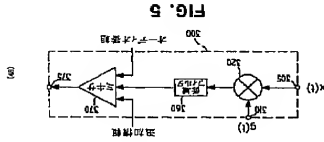
FIG. 3H

FIG. 3G

FIG. 3F

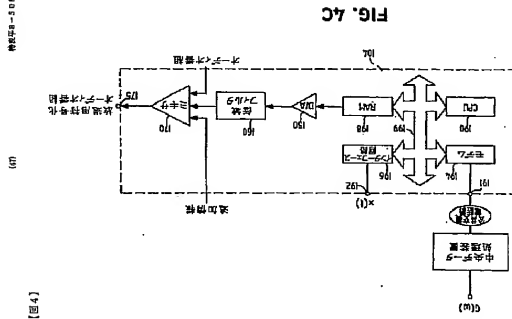
24

特開2000-508617



[図5]

特開2000-508617



[図4]

特許第 508617

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特許第 508617

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[図 5]

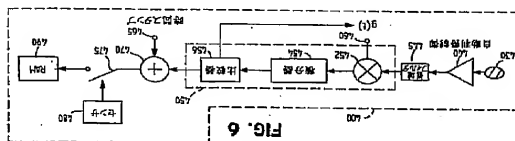


FIG. 6

[図 7]

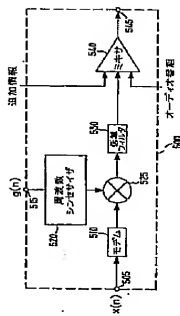


FIG. 7

[図 8]

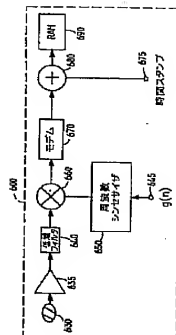


FIG. 8

21,

特許第508617

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アロントーソンの製造

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